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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7251-7300.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

7251. Adulteration and misbranding of condensed milk. U. S. * * * v. 24 Cases of Condensed Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9922. I. S. No. 2359-r. S. No. W-287.)

On March 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of condensed milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Vancouver, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 27, 1918, by T. W. Jenkins & Co., Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Holly Unsweetened Condensed Milk Manufactured by Holly Milk & Cereal Co., Portland, Oregon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an insufficiently condensed milk had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, condensed milk, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Condensed Milk," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was condensed milk, whereas examination showed it to be partially condensed milk, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, condensed milk.

On May 3, 1919, the Holly Milk & Cereal Co., Amity, Ore., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7252. Misbranding of Balsamo Carminativo del Dr. Jayne, Expectorante de Jayne, Pildoras Sanativas del Dr. Jayne, Alterativo del Dr. Jayne, Linimento ó Contra-Irritante de Jayne. U. S. * * * v. Dr. D. Jayne & Son (The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Henry D. Paxson and Henry LaBarre Jayne, trustees of the estate of Dr. David Jayne, deceased). **Plea of nolo contendere.** Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 9955. I. S. Nos. 3907-p, 3908-p, 3909-p, 3910-p, 3911-p.)

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., Henry D. Paxson and Henry LaBarre Jayne, trustees of the estate of Dr. David Jayne, deceased, alleging shipment by the above, under the name of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 10, 1917 (3 shipments), October 31, 1917, October 25, 1917, and July 17, 1917, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Balsamo Carminativo del Dr. Jayne," "Expectorante de Jayne," "Pildoras Sanativas del Dr. Jayne," "Alterativo del Dr. Jayne," and "Linimento ó Contra-Irritante de Jayne," which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

The Balsamo Carminativo consisted essentially of opium, a laxative plant drug, probably rhubarb, carbonates, ammonium and potassium salts, aromatics, sugar, alcohol, and water.

The Expectorante consisted essentially of opium, an antimony salt, sugar, alcohol, and water flavored with oil of anise and methyl salicylate.

The Pildoras Sanativas consisted essentially of aloes, gamboge, and a salt of mercury.

The Alterativo consisted essentially of sarsaparilla, sassafras, licorice, potassium iodid, traces of an unidentified alkaloid, sugar, alcohol, and water.

The Linimento ó Contra-Irritante consisted essentially of oils of turpentine, sassafras, and capsicum, and of soap, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the Balsamo Carminativo del Dr. Jayne was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, migraine, nervous headaches, hysteria, nervous tremblings and palpitations, vertigo, fainting, melancholia, restless and fretful and crying children and all diseases of the stomach and nerves, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy and cure for inflammation of the stomach and intestines, jaundice, vomiting, restlessness and insomnia, spasms, hypochondria, restlessness and peevishness of children at the breasts, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for seasickness, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol and opium, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and opium contained therein; and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Mothers will find that this medicine is far superior to, and more certain and cheap, than the drops and cordials that commonly are recommended for children when they are fretful and whiny," borne on the circular accompanying the article,

regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article could be administered with safety to children, whereas, in truth and in fact, it could not be administered with safety to children in that it contained a deleterious ingredient, to wit, opium, which might render it injurious to health when administered to children.

It was alleged in substance that the Expectorante de Jayne was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for asthma, whooping cough, spitting of blood, croup, bronchitis, phthisis, pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs and throat, difficulty in breathing, acute rheumatism, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all diseases of the respiratory organs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for consumption, all affections of the lungs and throat, the beginning of inflammatory fevers, and a cure for bronchitis, as a treatment, remedy and cure for abscesses of the lungs and throat, and croup, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol and opium, and the labels failed to bear statements of the quantity or proportion of alcohol or opium contained therein.

It was alleged in substance that the Pildoras Sanativas del Dr. Jayne was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the boxes and wrappers falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for liver trouble, jaundice, dyspepsia, fevers, nervous affections, inflammation, pains in the head, chest, side, back, and limbs, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of women, and effective for purifying the blood, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for gout, affections of the bladder and kidneys, skin diseases, and melancholy, and effective when taken in connection with Jayne's Alterativo, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stones in the gall bladder, pains in the kidneys and hips, and dysentery, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

It was alleged in substance that the Alterativo del Dr. Jayne was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for scrofula, goitre, cold abscesses, scrofulous ulcers, cancerous and indolent tumors, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, neuralgia, tic douloureux, cancer, "dilation" (or swelling) of bones, articulations, ligaments of the ovary, liver, spleen, and kidneys, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all skin diseases, scald-head, tetter, pimples, carbuncles, dyspepsia, liver trouble, nervous affections, dropsy, constitutional diseases, and diseases that come from an impure condition of the blood and other fluids of the body, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for white tumors, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for herpes, all diseases of the bones, King's Evil, thyroid affections, mumps, rash, ringworms, eye-sores, St. Vitus dance, constitutional

infirmity and diseases that come from an interruption of the normal secretions, cancerous or scirrhus tumors, complication of diseases, dyspepsia and liver trouble, and rickets, and effective when used in connection with Sanativo Pills as a treatment, remedy, and cure for swelling of the abdomen, weakness of the eyes, heart disease, dilation of the heart, dropsy of the pericardium, ossification of the auricles or valves of the aorta, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for metastasis when gout, neuralgia or rheumatism go to the heart, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of the mucous membranes of the throat, nose, ears, kidneys, and urinary organs, leucorrhoea, pulmonary consumption, diseases of the spine, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, epilepsy, chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, inflammation of the lower mucous membrane, or phlegmasia dolens, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for ulcers of all classes, whether scrofulous, cancerous, scorbutic, or of the flesh, skin, membranes or bones, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear statements of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

It was alleged in substance that the Linimento ó Contra-Irritante de Jayne was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sore throat, pharyngitis of children (croup), quinsy, paralysis, stiffness in joints, swellings, rheumatism, gout, tic douloureux, boils or tetter, and as an infallible remedy for diseases of live stock, and as a cure for spavin ulcers of the joints, fistulas, splints, and tumors on the legs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for tumors, white tumors, nervous pains, ringworm, pleurisy, recent burns and scalds, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On December 15, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7253. Misbranding of Rival Herb Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 72 Packages of Rival Herb Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10026. I. S. No. 5637-r. S. No. C-1152.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 72 packages of Rival Herb Tablets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 22, 1919, by the McCullough Drugs Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Rival Herb Tablets Chocolate Coated." (Circular—1st page) "Dyspepsia * * * Liver and Kidney Disorder, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Stomach Trouble, Female Complaints, Lame Back, Nervous Affection, Sick Headache, Eczema, Catarrh and all Skin and Blood diseases. * * * a remedy for Diseases arising from Bad Blood, Inactive Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Rival Herb Tablets restores, strengthens, and

builds up from the first dose, continuing to cure until perfect health is established. It has no equal for the cure of all derangements of the Digestive Organs, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, weakened action of the Kidneys or skin, defective and impure blood supply, loss of nervous energy, and all diseases dependent upon mal-nutrition, deranged secretion and excretion. * * * We Guarantee that Rival Herb Tablets will cure the following diseases * * * Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Stomach Disorder, * * * Biliousness, Bad Circulation, all Eruption of the Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Influenza, Female Complaints, Lame Back, Nervous Troubles, Sick Headache, Eczema, Catarrh and Diseases arising from Bad Blood or inactive Liver and Kidneys." (2nd page) "Rival Herb Tablets * * * contains certain strengthening properties peculiar to itself; is rich in the exact material needed to purify, renovate and enrich the blood and build up the system generally, thus curing all diseases resulting from impure blood. * * * We recommend and guarantee Rival Herb Tablets for all skin and blood diseases. * * * In Rival Herb Tablets we have a remedy for all affections of the Liver impossible to surpass. * * * Nervous Disorders. * * * it may be nervous prostration, it may be neuralgia or neurasthenia, but it matters not so much what it is called, it is nervous disorder and it can be cured by using Rival Herb Tablets." (3rd page) "Dyspepsia * * * almost all wasting diseases, nervous affections, diseases of the skin, and the great majority of maladies * * * it will restore refreshing sleep * * * will remove despondency and melancholia and bring you back to perfect health. Rheumatism * * * in order to cure the disease, you will have to cause the kidneys and skin to resume their proper functions, purify the blood, and stimulate the liver. This can best be done by a course of Rival Herb Tablets. This we assert, and this we guarantee. Catarrh * * * Rival Herb Tablets * * * will cure the worst cases of catarrh." (4th page) "Kidney Troubles, Bright's disease and backache. The most stubborn cases invariably yield to the searching influence of Rival Herb Tablets. * * * Kidney Troubles * * * the only proper treatment that will give good results, * * * and cure the disease permanently is a course of Rival Herb Tablets. Female Complaints. Removes obstructions and irregularities from the system. The most rational, the most practical * * * treatment for the cure of all ailments peculiar to women such as painful, profuse and suppression of the monthly flow, backache, bearing down pains, bloating and spinal tenderness, pains in the groins and abdomen, constipation, congestion and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, etc., is Rival Herb Tablets. * * * Will invariably cure the worst cases of these ailments. For painless childbirth and prompt recovery after delivery, it is really a specific. In case of leucorrhœa or other unnatural vaginal discharges * * * sure to cause a prompt cure." (Leaflet) "We guarantee that Rival Herb Tablets will cure all diseases arising from impure blood or inactive liver and kidneys * * *."

Analysts of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of coated pellets composed essentially of aloes, podophyllum, resins, capsicum, and plant extractives, buchu being indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Rival Herb Tablets Chocolate Coated," was false and misleading in that it led the purchaser to believe that the article was chocolate coated, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, appearing on the carton and circular, were

false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of such purchasers, the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents, or combination of ingredients, effective, among other things, as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver and kidney disorder, rheumatism, la grippe, stomach trouble, female complaints, lame back, nervous affection, sick headache, eczema, catarrh and all skin and blood diseases, diseases arising from bad blood, inactive stomach, liver or kidneys, derangement of the digestive organs, torpidity of the liver, constipation, weakened action of the kidneys or skin, defective and impure blood supply, loss of nervous energy and all diseases dependent upon malnutrition, deranged secretion and excretion, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases, stomach disorder, biliousness, bad circulation, all eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, gout, influenza, female complaints, lame back, nervous troubles, sick headache, eczema, catarrh, and diseases arising from bad blood or inactive liver and kidneys, all diseases resulting from impure blood, all skin and blood diseases, all affections of the liver impossible to surpass, nervous disorders, nervous prostration, neuralgia, dyspepsia, all wasting diseases, nervous affections, diseases of the skin and the great majority of maladies, restore refreshing sleep, will remove despondency and melancholia and bring you back to perfect health, rheumatism, worst cases of catarrh, Bright's disease and backache, kidney troubles, female complaints, removes obstructions and irregularities from the system, painful, profuse and suppression of the monthly flow, backache, bearing down pains, bloating, and spinal tenderness, pains in the groins and abdomen, constipation, congestion, and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, etc., for painless childbirth and prompt recovery after delivery, diseases arising from impure blood or inactive liver and kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7254. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 396 Bottles of California Brand Natural Color Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10028. I. S. No. 15573-r. S. No. E-1293.)

On April 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 396 bottles of California Brand Natural Color Vinegar at Washington, D. C., consigned on September 10, 1918, by the Twin City Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article was offered for sale and sold within the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "California Brand Natural Color Vinegar, a compound of molasses, vinegar, and distilled vinegar. Manufactured by Twin City Manufacturing Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and that a substance deficient in acid strength had been substituted wholly or in part for natural

color vinegar, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was not a natural color vinegar, but was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the bottles bore the statement "Vinegar," in prominent type, and the statement, to wit, "a compound of molasses, vinegar, and distilled vinegar," in inconspicuous type, which label was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, because the statement, "a compound of molasses, vinegar, and distilled vinegar," was not sufficiently prominent to correct the impression conveyed by the word "Vinegar," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not vinegar, but was, to wit, a substance consisting of dilute acetic acid and distilled vinegar artificially colored, and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Vinegar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser by representing that it was vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, a substance consisting in part of dilute acetic acid and distilled vinegar artificially colored and was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, vinegar.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appearing for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7255. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 448 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10029. I. S. No. 2253-r. S. No. C-1144.)

On or about March 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 448 boxes of oranges, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 19, 1919, by T. H. Peppers Co., Upland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 10, 1919, R. Krasnow & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the good portion to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the unfit portion to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7256. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 461 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10039. I. S. No. 13867-r. S. No. E-1308.)

On April 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 461 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or

about March 11, 1919, by the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, Pachappa, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Landscape Brand. Grown and Packed by Alta-Cresla Groves, Riverside, Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 18, 1919, the said Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the claimant should separate the decomposed, decayed, and rotted oranges from the oranges deemed to be fit for manufacture into jelly and marmalade, said oranges so deemed fit to be submitted to a representative of this department for his decision and inspection, and the entire balance of said product to be destroyed or denatured under the supervision of said representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7257. Adulteration of condensed milk. U. S. * * * v. 28 Barrels of Condensed Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10033. I. S. No. 5636-r. S. No. C-1159.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 28 barrels of condensed milk at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 2, 1918, by the White House Milk Products Co., West Bend, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed filthy substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed putrid substance.

On June 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7258. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sassafras. U. S. * * * v. 104½ Pounds of Oil of Sassafras. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10035. I. S. No. 15320-r. S. No. E-1305.)

On April 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 104½ pounds of oil of sassafras, consigned on April 3, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. B. Johnson, Hickory, N. C., and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in part of factitious oil of sassafras, an artificial oil produced from camphor oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, synthetic oil of sassafras, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for oil of sassafras, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, oil of sassafras.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7259. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. (Okay) Specific. U. S. * * * v. 8 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's O. K. (Okay) Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10038. I. S. No. 2153-r. S. No. W-300.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen bottles of Pabst's O. K. (Okay) Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 27, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs, copaiba, buchu, uva ursi, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the following statement of the therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the labels of the bottles, to wit, "For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges," was false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7260. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection and Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Injection and 12 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10059. I. S. Nos. 2424-r, 2425-r. S. No. W-307.)

On April 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Knoxit Injection and 12 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 30, 1918, and November 30, 1918, and

transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the articles consisted essentially of glycerin, zinc acetate, hydrastis, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the retail carton, bottle label, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the articles were treatments, remedies, cures, or prophylactics for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, gonorrhœa in women and leucorrhœa, when, in truth and in fact, the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them.

On July 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7261. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 36 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10061. I. S. No. 2751-r. S. No. W-308.)

On April 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 28, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin, zinc acetate, hydrastis, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the wholesale carton, retail carton, bottle label, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, or prophylactic for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, gonorrhœa in women, and leucorrhœa, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7262. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Gross and 1 Gross Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10062. I. S. Nos. 2156-r, 2164-r. S. No. W-312.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 1½ gross bottles and 1 gross bottles of Knoxit Liquid, at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 24, 1918, and March 7, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin, zinc acetate, hydrastis, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the wholesale carton, retail carton, bottle label, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, or prophylactic for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, gonorrhœa in women, and leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7263. Misbranding of Injection Cadet. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Injection Cadet. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10066. I. S. No. 2154-r. S. No. W-301.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Injection Cadet, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 17, 1918, by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Injection Cadet Prepared by G. Durel, Chemist, 7 Boulevard Denain, Paris, France. Against all runnings whether recent or chronic. Take three injections per day. Durel & Cie. Paris, France. Non-alcoholic. For external use."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of copper sulphate and unidentified plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the labels of the bottles or packages, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7264. Misbranding of Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection. U. S. * * * v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection * * *. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10067. I. S. No. 2159-r. S. No. W-303.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen bottles of Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 21, 1918, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection * * * against Runnings or Flowings (Discharges), recent or chronic, and against White Flowers (Leucorrhœa) * * * and Preservative for the Cure of all recent and chronic Discharges of the Urinary Organs, Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Gleet."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of acetates and sulphates of zinc and lead, morphine, water, and a very small amount of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements borne on the labels of the bottles or packages were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On December 3, 1919, the said E. Fougere & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7265. Misbranding of Grimault and Co.'s Injection. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Grimault and Co.'s Injection * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10068. I. S. No. 2160-r. S. No. W-304.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Grimault and Co.'s Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 23, 1918, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Grimault and Co.'s Injection * * * The Matico Plant * * * has been found to have remarkable preventive and astringent properties * * * in the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra. Manufactured in the New York Laboratories of Dr. Ph. Chapelle."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of copper sulphate and plant extractives, probably matico.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statement, regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on each and every bottle, as follows, "The Matico Plant has been found to have remarkable preventive and astringent properties in the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra," was false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7266. Adulteration and misbranding of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 104 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10069. I. S. No. 13279-r. S. No. E-1312.)

On April 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 104 boxes of oranges, consigned by T. H. Peppers, Upland, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 31, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Wash Navels * * * T. H. Peppers * * * Growers Fruit Co., Rialto, California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the net contents were not declared.

On April 18, 1919, the Fruit Exchange Auction (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be sorted and repacked, and that the decayed and unfit oranges be eliminated under the supervision of a representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7267. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 26 Gallons of Alleged Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10162. I. S. No. 11912-r. S. No. C-1201.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 26 gallons of alleged olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, by G. P. Papadopoulos, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil Insuperabile (picture of olive tree and natives gathering and packing olives)

Termini Imerese Type." (In inconspicuous type) "Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil" "Net Contents 1 Gallon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith, and substituted wholly or in part for the article, in that examination of the product showed that it consisted essentially of cottonseed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, designs, and devices, not sufficiently corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they conveyed the impression that the product was olive oil, when it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when not so, and in being labeled "Net Contents 1 Gallon," whereas examination showed an average shortage of 3.9 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7268. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10163. I. S. No. 13434-r. S. No. E-1358.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 1919, by the Interstate Fruit Distributors, Inc., Highland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Plumage Brand Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, namely, frozen oranges, unfit for food.

On May 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7269. Adulteration and misbranding of Orange Julep Syrup. U. S. * * * v. 10 Cases of Orange Julep Syrup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10167. I. S. No. 15702-r. S. No. E-1348.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of Orange Julep Syrup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Mt. Carmel, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 22, 1919, by the Southern Fruit Julep Co., Baltimore,

Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Howel's Orange Julep Syrup. Howel's original Orange Julep artificially colored." (On display cards) "Drink Orange Julep Made from Fresh Ripe Fruit (picture of oranges and twigs bearing orange blossoms) Manufactured by Southern Fruit Julep Co."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was composed of sugar sirup and water and artificial color [which] had been substituted for the product made from fresh ripe oranges, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained no fruit juices, but was artificially colored with orange [color], whereby its inferiority to the product which it purported to be was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Orange Julep Syrup, Orange Julep Made from Fresh Ripe Fruit," together with pictures of oranges and twigs bearing orange blossoms, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On June 4, 1919, the said Southern Fruit Julep Co., claimant, having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7270. Misbranding of Orange Julep Syrup. U. S. * * * v. 1 Barrel of Orange Julep Syrup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 40168. I. S. No. 15702-r. S. No. E-1350.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of Orange Julep Syrup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 22, 1919, by the Southern Fruit Julep Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Howel's Orange Julep Syrup. Howel's original Orange Julep artificially colored." (On display cards) "Drink Orange Julep Made from Fresh Ripe Fruit (picture of oranges and twigs bearing orange blossoms) Manufactured by Southern Fruit Julep Co."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was composed of sugar sirup and water and artificial color [which] had been substituted for the product made from fresh ripe oranges, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained no fruit juices, but was artificially colored with orange [color], whereby its inferiority to the product which it purported to be was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Orange Julep Syrup, Orange Julep Made from Fresh Ripe Fruit," together with pictures of oranges and twigs bearing orange blossoms, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On June 3, 1919, the said Southern Fruit Julep Co., claimant, having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was

ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7271. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 141 Boxes and 34 ½ Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10169. I. S. Nos. 13882-r, 13883-r. S. No. E-1359.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 141 boxes and 34 ½ boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 2, 1919, by the San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange, Highgrove, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Our Pride Brand, Highgrove Fruit Exchange, Highgrove, Riverside Co., California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, but that if such merchandise could be disposed of for fertilizer or other similar or manufacturing purposes other than for human or animal consumption, then it might be disposed of in such manner as might be found practicable.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7272. Adulteration of condensed milk. U. S. * * * v. 124 Cases * * * of Condensed Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10171. I. S. No. 13891-r. S. No. E-1356.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 124 cases, each containing 48 tins of condensed milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 9, 1919, by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., through its subsidiary, the Packers' Supply Co., Jersey City, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Country Club Brand Condensed Milk. Scio Condensed Milk Co., Scio, Oregon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7273. Misbranding of Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Crossman Mixture and U. S. * * * v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Crossman Mixture. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10172, 10173. I. S. Nos. 2585-r, 2589-r. S. No. W-326, W-327.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and con-

demnation of 6 dozen bottles and 11½ dozen bottles of Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 16, 1918, December 27, 1918, and March 21, 1919, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On wrapper and bottle) "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and Gonorrhœa, but especially of subacute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (In circular) "Crossman Mixture for the treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of copaiba, oil of cubebs, unidentified essential oils, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the statements, borne on the wrapper and bottle, and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, no claimants having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7274. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 448 Boxes of Oranges and U. S. * * * v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10040, 10041. I. S. Nos. 13430-r, 13429-r. S. Nos. E-1310, E-1311.)

On April 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 448 boxes and 462 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the 448 boxes were shipped on or about March 19, 1919, by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Glendora, Calif., and that the 462 boxes were shipped on or about March 24, 1919, by the Redlands-Highlands Fruit Exchange, East Highlands, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Washington Navels Blue Band Brand Oranges, Glendora Citrus Association, Glendora, Cal.," and "Polo Brand Grown and Packed by Gold Buckle Assn., East Highlands, San Bernardino Co., Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, unfit for food.

On May 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7275. Misbranding of Rival Herb Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 2 Gross of Rival Herb Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10042. I. S. No. 13006-r. S. No. E-1307.)

On April 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Dis-

trict Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 2 gross of Rival Herb Tablets, consigned on March 31, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Falls River, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rival Herb Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of aloes and podophyllum and unidentified plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel of information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the statements, to wit, "For.—Dyspepsia, * * * Liver and Kidney Disorders, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Stomach Trouble, Female Complaints, Lame Back, Nervous Affection, Sick Headache, Eczema, Catarrh, and all Skin and Blood Diseases * * * A remedy for Diseases arising from Bad Blood," "Inactive Stomach, Liver or Kidneys," borne on the labels of the packages, were false and fraudulent in that the article was incapable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therefor.

On June 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7276. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 36 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10071. I. S. No. 2155-r. S. No. W-302.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 30, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements, to wit, "Big G A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs," "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic," "A treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the Urinary Organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear," borne on the labels of the bottles, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of the bottles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7277. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 2 Gross Bottles of Knoxit Injection and 1 Gross Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10072, 10073. I. S. Nos. 2161-r, 2162-r. S. Nos. W-305, W-306.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 gross bottles of Knoxit Injection and 1 gross bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of the Knoxit Injection made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water slightly perfumed. The Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile and fixed oils and oleoresins, including copaiba balsam and cinnamon.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Knoxit Injection The Great Gonorrhœa Remedy; * * *," "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes," "Knoxit A Highly Efficacious Remedy used in the Treatment of Catarrhal Affections of the Nose, Throat, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes; It is also beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers, * * * for the eye, * * * for the nose * * * for the throat; For ulcers and hemorrhoids * * * for other mucous irritations; * * *," "Inject Knoxit carefully," "Knoxit Globules For the Treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes," "Especially prepared with the view not solely of curing gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, but to have at the same time a soothing and efficacious action on the kidneys and bladder," appearing on the labels of the bottles, were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for them.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7278. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 37 Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10164. I. S. No. 6900-r. S. No. C-1206.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 39 bottles of Knoxit, at Chicago, Ill., labeled in part, "Prepared only by the Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.," alleging that the article had been shipped on April 25, 1919, and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton, bottle, labels, and circulars contained certain statements

which were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and to create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents or a combination of ingredients, effective, among other things, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, blennorrhœa, gonorrhœa in women, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients, or medicinal agent or combination of medicinal agents, effective, among other things, as a remedy for various diseases, ailments, disorders and affections set forth in the statements appearing upon the cartons, bottles, labels, and circulars.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7279. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 10 Boxes, 18 Tubs, and 3 Crates of a Product Purporting to be Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10165. I. S. No. 12848-r. S. No. E-1357.)

On May 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes, 18 tubs, and 3 crates of a product purporting to be butter, consigned on April 21, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Donahue Creamery, Monkton, Vt., and transported from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been mixed and packed therewith and substituted wholly or in part for butter, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, butter.

On June 2, 1919, W. C. Donahue, Monkton, Vt., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7280. Adulteration and misbranding of Orange Julep Syrup. U. S. * * * v. 7 Cases, Each Containing Six 1-Gallon Jugs of Orange Julep Syrup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10166. I. S. No. 15702-r. S. No. E-1349.)

On May 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure

and condemnation of 7 cases, each containing 6 1-gallon jugs of Orange Julep Syrup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indiana, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 22, 1919, by the Southern Fruit Julep Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (On jugs) "Orange Julep Syrup." (On display cards) "Drink Orange Julep Made From Fresh Ripe Fruit (design of orange twigs bearing blossoms) Manufactured by Southern Fruit Julep Company."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted of sugar sirup artificially colored with orange color, and for the further reason that a product composed of sugar sirup, water, and artificial color had been substituted for the product made from fresh ripe oranges, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Orange Julep Syrup," "Orange Julep," and "Made From Fresh Ripe Fruit," together with designs of oranges and twigs bearing blossoms, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On May 26, 1919, the said Southern Fruit Julep Co., claimant, having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7281. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 1 Gross Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10375. I. S. No. 14899-r. S. No. E-1459.)

On May 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 gross bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 21, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label and circular contained certain statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by those statements in the treatment or cure of cystitis, inflammation of the mucous membranes, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious upon the kidneys and bladder, and which statements were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding the purchasers thereof.

On June 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7282. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases * * * of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10382. I. S. No. 14984-r. S. No. E-1466.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cases, each containing 48 cans of olive oil, consigned by W. P. Bernagozzi, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, to wit, "One Quart," borne on the labels of the cans, was false and misleading, whereas examination of 3 cans showed an average shortage in volume of 3.48 per cent, and the further examination of 11 cans indicated a shortage of 4.13 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously declared.

On June 25, 1919, Cacciola Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7283. Adulteration of mineral water. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases of Mineral Water and U. S. * * * v. 150 Cases of Mineral Water. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F & D. No. 9386. I. S. No. 5907-r, 5908-r. S. No. C-985.)

On October 9, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases and 150 cases of mineral water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 19, 1918, by the Crazy Well Water Co., Mineral Wells, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article in the 50 cases was labeled in part, "No 3 Crazy This is a Natural Saline, Alkaline Mineral Water * * * Purgative and Diuretic, (or Freely Laxative and Mildly Diuretic). The Crazy Well Water Company Mineral Wells, Texas." The article in the 150 cases was similarly labeled except that the words "No. 4 Crazy" were substituted for the words "No. 3 Crazy."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On March 14, 1919, the said Crazy Well Water Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was

ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7284. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 16½ Dozen Bottles of an Article of Drug. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10361. I. S. Nos. 15706-r, 15707-r. S. No. E-1418.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 16½ dozen bottles of an article of drug, consigned on April 22, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water slightly perfumed. The Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile and fixed oils and oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam, cinnamon, and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that the cartons, bottle labels, leaflets, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, and prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, when, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7285. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 475 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10365. I. S. No. 2628-r. S. No. W-370.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 475 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on August 22, 1918, November 18, 1918, and December 4, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Knoxit Liquid the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of zinc acetate, hydrastis, glycerin, and water scented with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels, cartons, and circulars, regarding its curative

and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7286. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 69 Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10366. I. S. No. 2383-r. S. No. W-372.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 69 bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 11, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Knoxit Globules." (In circular) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane." (The aforesaid statement was also set out in other languages besides the English language.) "Globules Knoxit, especially prepared with the view not solely of curing Gonorrhœa and Blennorrhœa, but to have at the same time a soothing and efficacious action on the Kidneys and Bladder."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile and fixed oils and resins, including copaiba balsam and cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the above-quoted statements borne on the labels of the bottles and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 14, 1919, no claimant appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7287. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Bottles of an Article of Drug. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10368. I. S. Nos. 15708-r, 15709-r. S. No. E-1429.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen bottles of an article of drug, consigned on April 22, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water slightly perfumed. The Knoxit

Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile and fixed oils and oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam and cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that the cartons, bottle labels, leaflet, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, and prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, when, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7288. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10369. I. S. No. 12932-r. S. No. E-1425.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen packages of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, consigned on March 1, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Cu-co-ba Tarrant Reduces excessive and annoying discharges. An esteemed and convenient combination in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra, and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhea and leucorrhea when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages. Cu-co-ba Tarrant * * * in chronic bronchitis * * * it will be found of marked benefit. In inflammations of vagina, bladder and kidneys, it has been used with success; also in irritation of prostate * * * leucorrhea or whites. In the contagious disorder known as gonorrhea or clap, Cu-co-ba gives positive results in the great majority of cases, * * * in gleet also its good effects are quickly manifested. Administration. In chronic bronchitis * * * in inflammation of the vagina, and in inflammations of the bladder and kidneys with frequent desire to urinate. Gonorrhea * * * Gleet * * * Leucorrhea or Whites."

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of extracts of cubebs and copaiba with magnesium oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the foregoing statements appearing in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7289. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. * * * v. 11 Packages of Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10370. I. S. No. 12933-r. S. No. E-1426.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 11 packages of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, consigned on September 21, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper and box labels) "A valued medicine for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, etc." (Circular) "Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba is Specially Prepared for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhœa * * * disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. Directions.—Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * In Leucorrhœa or Whites * * * In Inflammations of the Bladder and Urethra."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs, copaiba, and magnesium oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the foregoing statements appearing on the wrapper, box label, and circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7290. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 11¾ Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10414. I. S. No. 13937-r. S. No. E-1451.)

On May 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11¾ dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 1, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of boric acid and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled on the carton as a compound of borated goldenseal, whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the cartons, bottle labels, and booklets bore certain statements

regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was effective in the treatment, cure, or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of the mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, whereas the drug was not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7291. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 1 Drum of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10274. I. S. No. 7827-r. S. No. C-1219.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 drum of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Owatonna, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Gelatine 25 lbs. Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that glue had been substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Gelatine," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7292. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10275. I. S. No. 7828-r. S. No. C-1220.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Albert Lea, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 1, 1919, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported

from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that glue had been substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7293. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 117 Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10276. I. S. No. 14992-r. S. No. E-1395.)

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 117 quarts of olive oil, consigned by N. S. Monahos & Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Extra Fine Pure Olive Oil Monaho's Olio di Oliva Puro Termini Imerese. Net Contents 1 Quart."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement borne on the label of the package containing the article, to wit, "Net Contents 1 Quart," was false and misleading in that examination showed that the package did not contain 1 quart.

On July 11, 1919, the said N. S. Monahos & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7294. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. * * * v. Westchester Fish Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 10286. I. S. No. 14317-r.)

On July 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Westchester Fish Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 24, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department indicated that the product had been soaked with water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oysters, which the article purported to be.

On September 3, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7295. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Christopher Buonocore and Medeo Buonocore (C. Buonocore & Sons). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 10287. I. S. No. 13730-r.)

On July 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Christopher Buonocore and Medeo Buonocore, trading as C. Buonocore & Sons, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on November 20, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Olio Puro D'Oлива," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist almost entirely of cottonseed oil and to be short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the informatics for the reason that a substance, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Olio Puro D'Oлива Lucca Italy," "Olio Puro D'Oлива Garantito Produzione Propria," and "Net contents full gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was olive oil, and was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Lucca, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained 1 full gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was olive oil, and that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Lucca, in the kingdom of Italy, and that the said cans contained 1 full gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of cottonseed oil, and was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Lucca, in the kingdom of Italy, but was a domestic product produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain 1 full gallon net of the article, but contained a less amount; and for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil prepared in imitation of olive oil, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil; and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured and produced in that it was branded as manufactured and produced in Lucca, in the kingdom of Italy, whereas it was manufactured and produced in the United States of America; and for the further reason that the statements borne on the label purported the article to be a foreign product, when not so. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and

the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 23, 1919, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7296. Misbranding of apples, tomatoes, and pears. U. S. * * * v. Felix Nathanson. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$21. (F. & D. No. 10290. I. S. Nos. 5615-r, 5828-r, 6702-r.)

On July 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Felix Nathanson, Benton Harbor, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about September 27, 1918, September 13, 1918, and September 23, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, of quantities of apples, tomatoes, and pears which were misbranded.

Examination of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the quantity of the contents of the baskets of apples and pears was not correctly marked thereon, and that the baskets of tomatoes bore no markings whatever as to the quantity of the contents.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 14, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$21.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7297. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 65 Bottles of Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10291. I. S. No. 15704-r. S. No. E-1377.)

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 65 bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned on March 25, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of an alcoholic solution of volatile oils, including balsam of copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the wrapper label, bottle label, and circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of gonorrhœa and gleet and in preventing attending complications, urethritis, subacute and chronic conditions, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7298. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. John Zeppos, Nick Antonio, and Anthony Antonio (Alpha Importing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15. (F. & D. No. 10294. I. S. No. 14867-r.)

On October 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Zeppos, Nick Antonio, and Anthony Antonio, copartners, trading as the Alpha Importing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on October 15, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Olive oil * * * Extra Quality," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be a mixture of cottonseed and peanut oils containing little olive oil and to be short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, cottonseed oil and peanut oil, had been substituted in whole or in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Olive Oil," not corrected by the statement, in inconspicuous type, "compounded with cottonseed oil," and the statement " $\frac{1}{4}$ Gallon Net," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was olive oil, and that each of said cans contained $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article was olive oil, and that each of said cans contained $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil, but was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil and peanut oil, and each of said cans did not contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon net of the article, but contained a less amount; and for the further reason that it was a product composed in large part of cottonseed oil and peanut oil prepared in imitation of olive oil, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 12, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7299. Misbranding of Rid-A-Worm. U. S. * * * v. Wheelock Rid-A-Worm Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10297. I. S. No. 8962-p.)

On September 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wheelock Rid-A-Worm Co., a corporation, Sioux City, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 17, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of an article, labeled "Rid-A-Worm," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of water, charcoal, iron sulphate, sodium sulphate, sulphur, and a small amount of asafœtida.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the statements, to wit, "The Great Worm Destroyer * * * It will rid your hogs of stomach and intestinal worms, The Great Hog Conditioner," regarding the article, appearing on the labels of the jugs containing the article, represented that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, to prevent hog cholera, when, in truth and in fact, it did not contain ingredients or medicinal agents, effective among other things, to prevent hog cholera.

On October 21, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7300. Misbranding of Grimault & Co.'s Injection. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Grimault & Co.'s Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10346. I. S. No. 2762-r. S. No. W-345.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Grimault & Co.'s Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 20, 1918, and December 5, 1918, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of copper sulphate and plant extractives, probably matico.

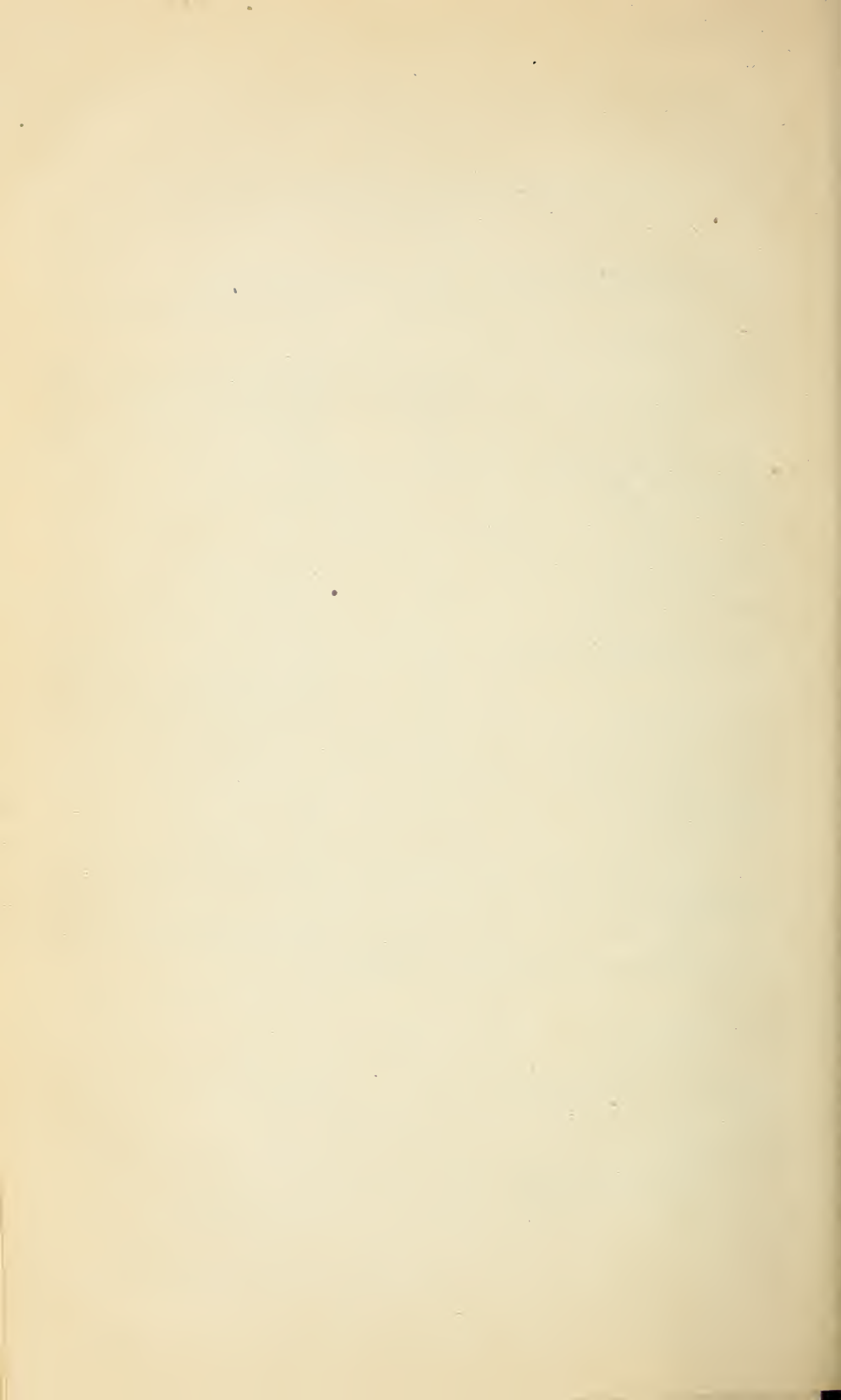
Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the bottle label, wrapper, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, cure, or prophylactic for chronic and acute discharges from the urethra, gonorrhœa, blennorrhœa, catarrh, leucorrhœa, purulent mucous discharges, and certain other diseases, when, in truth and in fact, said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7301-7350.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., August 6, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

7301. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 349 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10347. I. S. No. 2632-r. S. No. W-368.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 349 bottles of Big G, consigned on October 14, 1918, and October 29, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Big G, A Compound of Borated Goldenseal Prepared by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine, and that it contained no hydrastine.

This preparation was so labeled as to convey the impression that it was a treatment for catarrh, hay fever, and inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of mucous membranes and linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, cystitis, gastritis, hemorrhoids, piles, and a venereal disease and its complications.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the bottle and carton and included in the booklet accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7302. Adulteration and misbranding of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound. U. S. * * * v. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10383. I. S. No. 12939-r. S. No. E-1453.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound, consigned on December 21, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lafayette Co., Inc., Berlin, N. H., and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper, English) "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. This mild, medicated sweetened wine is given to children in cases of Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cold, Coughs, Painful Dentition, Irritable, fretful and sleepless children." (French) "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for children. This wine of anise compound aids in calming and procuring sleep in children who suffer from Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cough, Colds, Painful Dentition, Loss of Sleep, Nervousness and Irritability." (Bottle label) Same statements as on wrapper in English and French with additional statement in both languages: "To weak children mix the medicine * * *. Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. This pure, mild, sweetened, and medicated wine is given to children in cases of Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cold, Coughs, Painful Dentition, Irritable, fretful and sleepless children. Its action has long ago placed it in all mothers' confidence and they estimate it highly, knowing that Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound containing a pure, mild, sweetened wine is preferable to any soothing remedy compounded with syrup only * * * is scientifically prepared with the best of Anise and other ingredients of merit. To weak children give * * *. For babies cutting teeth rub a little * * * on the gums often." (French) "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children * * * aids in calming and procuring sleep in children who suffer from Colics, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, Loss of Sleep, Nervousness and irritability. Its action has since a long time placed it in the first rank and all the mothers who have used it know that Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound containing a rich, sweetened and pure wine is preferable to any other soothing remedy composed only of syrup. * * * is especially prepared with the best quality of Anise and other medicines of merit. To weak children give * * *. During dentition wet the finger in Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound and rub the gums often." "Contains 8% Alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain Acetate Morphine per Ounce."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of morphine acetate 0.035 grain per fluid ounce, alcohol 4.5 per cent by volume, benzoic acid, oil of anise, sugar, and water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, being labeled " $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain Acetate Morphine Per Ounce" and "Sweet Medicated Wine."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the labels of the packages, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that it failed to bear a statement of the

quantity or proportion of morphine contained therein, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the name of another article. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the wrapper and bottle label and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7303. Misbranding of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. U. S. * * * v. 13 Dozen Bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10384. I. S. No. 13013-r. S. No. E-1454.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 13 dozen bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children, consigned by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Auburn, Me., alleging that the article has been shipped on December 31, 1918, and April 25, 1919, and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. Contains 8% Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain Acetate Morphine per Ounce * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of morphine acetate 0.038 grain per fluid ounce, alcohol 6.6 per cent by volume, benzoic acid, oil of anise, sugar, and water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the standard and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the packages failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and morphine, since the quantity named was not a true and correct statement of the amount contained therein. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statements borne on the package, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound For Children. This mild, medicated, sweetened wine is given to children in cases of Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cold, Cough, Painful Dentition, Irritable, Fretful and Sleepless Children. * * * This Wine of Anise Compound aids in calming and procuring sleep in children who suffer from Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Coughs, Cold, Painful Dentition, Loss of Sleep, Nervousness and Irritability," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic or curative effects claimed for it.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7304. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 10 Bottles of * * * Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10385. I. S. No. 13944-r. S. No. E-1467.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 9, 1918, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 Internal."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba balsam.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements as to the therapeutic and curative effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (Carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for gleet and gonorrhœa. Accept no substitute. All others are imitations. New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Prescription 1000 internal also a very good treatment for Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation and acid urine. Prescription 1000 * * * will not injure the most delicate stomachs, and if directions are followed will be found very efficient * * *," (Circular) "Prescription 1000 Internal for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation, etc. * * *," whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the statements borne on the labels, cartons, and circulars.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7305. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 External. U. S. * * * v. 10 Bottles of * * * Prescription 1000 External. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10386. I. S. No. 13945-r. S. No. E-1467.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Prescription 1000 External, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 9, 1918, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 External."

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements as to the therapeutic and curative effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (carton) "Prescription 1000 External for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Prescription 1000 Injection will not produce stricture. * * * Prescription 1000 Injection a companion to our internal treatment used in obstinate cases where immediate results are desired. * * *," whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the statements borne on the labels, cartons, and circulars.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7306. Misbranding of Noxit. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of * * * Noxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10387. I. S. No. 2763-r. S. No. W-379.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of Noxit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on August 9, 1918, by the Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle label) "Noxit an Injection * * *," (in circular) "Noxit * * * For the treatment of gonorrhoea, clap and gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of opium, berberine, a zinc salt, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the label on the bottle and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7307. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 19 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10388. I. S. No. 2906-r. S. No. W-389.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 19 bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 14, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported

from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of boric acid and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the preparation was represented to be a treatment for catarrh, hay fever, and inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the eye, nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, and for hemorrhoids, piles, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, and that the statements, borne on the bottle and carton, and included in the booklet accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7308. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 1 Gross Bottles and 1 Gross Bottles of Big G. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10395, 10396. I. S. Nos. 14002-r, 14003-r. S. Nos. E-1436, E-1437.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 gross bottles and 1 gross bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 1, 1919, and March 1, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic * * * a Treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear;" (on carton) "Big G A Compound of Borated Goldenseal. A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs."

Analysis of samples taken from each of the 2 shipments made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberise. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was labeled on the carton, "A Compound of Borated Goldenseal," whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the article was not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the booklets accompanying same, for the treatment, cure, or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach and urinary organs, for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or

linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrheal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, and that said statements were false and fraudulent.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7309. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 26 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10397. I. S. No. 12935-r. S. No. E-1438.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 26 bottles of Big G, consigned on or about October 14, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Big G A Non-poisonous tonic * * * A treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear." (Carton) "Big G A compound of Borated Goldenseal, A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (Same statements in French, Spanish, and German.)

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it was labeled on the carton, "A compound of Borated Goldenseal," whereas it contained no borated goldenseal and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements appearing on the wrappers, bottle labels, and circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the eye, nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, cystitis, gastritis, folliculitis, throat troubles, hemorrhoids, piles, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On July 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7310. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10373. I. S. No. 2770-r. S. No. W-382.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Knoxit Globules, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 12, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of balsam of copaiba and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements, borne on the cartons, circulars, and bottles, representing it as a treatment for cystitis, vaginitis, urethritis, gonorrhœa and blenorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7311. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10374. I. S. No. 2769-r. S. No. W-384.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 12, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the article to consist essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc acetate, hydrastis, and glycerin, perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements, borne on the carton, bottle, and circular accompanying the article, representing it as a prophylactic and treatment for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc., leucorrhœa, hemorrhoids, ulcers, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7312. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules and Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 16 Bottles of Knoxit Globules and 40 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10411. I. S. Nos. 14996-r, 14998-r. S. No. E-1447.)

On May 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 16 bottles of Knoxit Globules and 40 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 12, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part, "Knoxit Liquid. The Great Prophylactic for Inflammations of the Mucous Membranes Prepared only by Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto," and in part, "Knoxit Globules Cystitis Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, representing the article as a treatment, remedy, cure, and prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, and having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which the purchasers were led to expect thereby, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding the purchasers thereof.

On June 16, 1919, no claimants having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7313. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10417. I. S. No. 6975-r. S. No. C-1241.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Big G, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 6, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. Said article was labeled in part, "Big G, A Compound of Borated Goldenseal Prepared by The Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement "A Compound of Borated Goldenseal" was borne on the bottles and cartons, whereas said article contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cartons, containers, and bottles, and in the circulars represented that the article was a compound of borated goldenseal, which said labels and statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no goldenseal.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7314. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 54 Cases of Cloverbloom Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10324. I. S. No. 15673-r. S. No. E-1450.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 54 cases, each containing 50 1-pound cartons of an article having the color and other appearance of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 4, 1919, by Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Highest Grade Cloverbloom Creamery Butter Armour and Company distributors."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement in the label, "Highest Grade Cloverbloom Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 10, 1919, the Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant for rechurning upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7315. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 71 Boxes of $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound and 273 Boxes of $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound Packages of Cocoa. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10325. I. S. Nos. 6529-r, 6530-r, 6531-r, 6532-r, 6533-r, 6534-r, 6536-r. S. No. C-1232.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 71 boxes of $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound and 273 boxes of $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound packages of cocoa, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 21, 1919, by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "My Own Pure Cocoa."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, to wit, starch to the extent of approximately 46 per cent in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound packages had been mixed and packed therewith, and in the case of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound packages a mixture of approximately 56 per cent, of which 39 per cent was starch and 17 per cent sugar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that the article had been mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement "My Own Pure Cocoa," borne on the label of the packages, was not sufficiently corrected by the inconspicuous statement, "my own cocoa compound," and was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchasers, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On November 19, 1919, the said National Cocoa Mills, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant for relabeling, upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,455.14, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7316. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules and Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules and 153 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10329, 10330. I. S. Nos. 2627-r, 2626-r. S. Nos. W-355, W-356.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Knoxit Globules and 153 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., from Gatewood, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the articles had been shipped on September 9, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the

Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

The Knoxit Liquid was so labeled as to convey the impression that it was a prophylactic and remedy for gonorrhœa, and that it constituted a treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc., also for inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, leucorrhœa and certain other diseases. The Knoxit Globules were so labeled as to convey the impression that they constituted a treatment for cystitis, leucorrhœa, vaginitis, urethritis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, at the same time having a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels, cartons, and circulars, regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that they did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7317. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 275 Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10331, 10332. I. S. Nos. 2692-r, 2691-r. S. Nos. W-353, W-354.)

On or about May 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 275 bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned by Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 29, 1918, September 13, 1918, October 30, 1918, and February 8, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (In circular enclosed in each carton) "Knoxit Globules for the Treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes." The following statements were printed in another language and as translated into English are: "Knoxit Globules, especially prepared with the view not solely of curing Gonorrhœa and Blennorrhœa, but to have at the same time a soothing, efficacious action on the Kidneys and Bladder."

Analysis of a sample made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of a mixture of copaiba and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements contained in said circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, and that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7318. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10335. I. S. No. 2903-r. S. No. W-360.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 15, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On circular) "For Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Bladder troubles, frequent urination, Inflammation * * * Continue taking * * * to insure permanent relief;" (on carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal. Is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhoea * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled in part as indicated above, whereas it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it, and the statements on the carton and in the circular were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that each of the bottles was contained in a carton, within which was a circular, a copy of which was attached to the libel and made a part thereof, which said circular bore and contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therein for the article.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7319. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. Three Dozen Bottles and Three Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10340. I. S. Nos. 2901-r, 2902-r. S. No. W-361.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles and 3 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 13, 1918, and January 15, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that they were labeled in part on the cartons and in the circulars as a treatment for gonorrhœa and gleet, whereas they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them, and the statements on the cartons and in the circulars were false and fraudulent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that each of the bottles of the articles was contained in a carton within which was a circular, a copy of which was attached to each libel and made a part thereof, which said circular bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for said articles.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7320. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 18 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10358. I. S. No. 2380-r. S. No. W-365.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 dozen bottles of Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 14, 1919, and February 6, 1919, by C. L. Huisking, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of essential oils, including cubebs and copaiba, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment of simple urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, and that the statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the label, wrapper, and circular.

On August 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7321. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10359. I. S. No. 2381-r. S. No. W-369.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 7, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the

State of Ohio into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels of the bottle and carton, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein and representing it to be a treatment for catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, folliculitis, leucorrhœa, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, were false and misleading in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 14, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7322. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific, Big G, Injection Zip, and Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 153 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, 225 Bottles of Big G, 176 Bottles of Injection Zip, and 565 Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10119, 10120, 10121, 10122, 10174, 10248, 10254, 10194. I. S. Nos. 2720-r, 2719-r, 2721-r, 2718-r, 2089-r, 2090-r, 2725-r, 2723-r. S. Nos. W-317, W-318, W-319, W-320, W-332, W-333, W-334, W-335.)

On or about May 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 153 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, 225 bottles of Big G, 176 bottles of Injection Zip, and 565 bottles of Knoxit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, The Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., respectively, alleging that the Pabst's Okay Specific was shipped on or about July 26, 1918, and February 1, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, that the Big G was shipped on or about October 30, 1918, and February 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, that the Injection Zip was shipped on or about August 26, September 4, and October 28, 1918, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Colorado, and that the Knoxit was shipped on or about August 29, September 13, and October 31, 1918, and February 8, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Pabst's Okay Specific made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, including buchu and uva ursi, and alcohol.

Analysis of a sample of Big G made in the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the article consisted essentially of borax and berberine in aqueous solution. No hydrastine was present.

Analysis of a sample of Injection Zip made in the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc and lead salts, opium, berberine, alcohol, and water.

Analysis of a sample of Knoxit Liquid made in the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin, zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottles containing them, the labels thereon, the cartons and wrappers around said bottles, and the circulars and booklets inside said cartons and wrappers bore false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the drugs contained in said bottles, summarized as follows, "Pabst O. K. Specific—a treatment for a venereal disease, acute and chronic, and chronic mucous discharges," "Big G—a remedy for catarrh, hay fever and inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye, ear, stomach, and urinary passages, and as a preventive and treatment for a venereal disease and its complications," "Injection Zip—a remedy for a venereal disease," "Knoxit—a prophylactic for inflammation of mucous membrane; a remedy for catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, and inflammations of the mucous membrane, hemorrhoids, ulcers, and cankers and a venereal disease," whereas no one of said drugs contained any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7323. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. * * * v. 44 Jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10464. I. S. No. 2912-r. S. No. W-391.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 44 jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 7, 1917, and August 28, 1918, by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper and jar) "A valued medicine for gonorrhœa, gleet, whites, etc. Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba." (Circular) "* * * Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba is Specially Prepared for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhœa * * * disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * Directions.—Gonorrhœa, * * * Gleet * * * Leucorrhœa or Whites * * * Inflammation of the Bladder and Urethra."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of cubebs, copaiba, and magnesium oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled in part as above indicated on the wrappers, jars and labels, and in the accompanying circulars, whereas it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, and the statements on the jars, in the circulars, and on the wrappers were false and fraudulent.

On September 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7324. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. * * * v. 26,400 Pounds of Dressed Chickens. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10086. I. S. No. 5767-r. S. No. C-1168.)

On April 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 26,400 pounds of dressed chickens, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10, 1919, by the Fuller Produce Co., Leavenworth, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 5, 1919, S. C. Porter, A. L. Fuller, John Schalker, Jr., and F. M. Potter, Kansas City, Mo., claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the articles should not be disposed of except under the supervision of a food and drug inspector of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7325. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 8 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 4 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10490, 10491. I. S. Nos. 2390-r, 2391-r. S. Nos. W-395, W-396.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 4 dozen bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 14, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle label of the liquid) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy." (Wholesale carton) "Knoxit the Great Gonorrhœa Remedy, Safe, Sure, Guaranteed Knoxit in Five Days." (Cartons containing the globules) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis."

Analysis of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleo-resins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the bottle labels, cartons, and circulars accompanying the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drugs, ingredients, and substances contained therein for the treatment, remedy, cure, or prevention of gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc., also inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, leucorrhœa, cystitis, vaginitis, urethritis, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action upon the kidneys and bladder, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for them.

On August 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7326. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10081. I. S. No. 2163-r. S. No. W-311.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 7, 1918, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives including buchu and uva ursi, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific O. K. Trademark Alcohol 24 per cent. For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.," borne on the labels of the packages, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of each bottle or package contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7327. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. * * * v. 20 Dozen Bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10093. I. S. No. 2724-r. S. No. W-313.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 dozen bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu, consigned by Fuller Morrison Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs

Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu A Powerful Antiseptic to be used as preventive against Influenza, Colds, and Grip. A few drops inhaled from handkerchief disinfects nose and throat. To make spraying solution for nose and throat add 10 drops Wilson's Solution to one tablespoonful olive oil. For sore throat and soreness in chest make rubbing ointment by mixing one-half teaspoonful with tablespoonful of vaseline."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the packages or bottles bore statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof which were false and fraudulent, and for the further reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of preventing influenza, cold, or grippe, or capable of producing any curative or therapeutic effect claimed for it, when used alone or in connection with vaseline or olive oil.

On May 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7328. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 8 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10499. I. S. No. 2026-r. S. No. W-411.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned on April 7, 1919, by Charles L. Huisking, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 7, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of cubebs, camphor, oil of peppermint, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the wrapper enclosing the article and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7329. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. * * * v. 2 Barrels of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10500. I. S. No. 2030-r. S. No. W-409.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 2 barrels of walnut meats, at Seattle, Wash., consigned by the American Fruit Distributors, Wilmington, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 5, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7330. Misbranding of Tisit-Pearls. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Tisit-Pearls. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10517. I. S. No. 15007-r. S. No. E-1495.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Tisit-Pearls, consigned by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 19, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of oil of sandalwood, balsam of copaiba, oil of cinnamon, and a fixed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the wrapper and the label on the bottle containing the article bore statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof, to wit, (wrapper) "Tisit-Pearls for Gonorrhea and Gleet," (bottle label) "Tisit-Pearls for Gonorrhea and Gleet."

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7331. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10097. I. S. Nos. 13432-r, 13433-r. S. No. E-1323.)

On April 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 5, 1919, by Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, vegetable substance unfit for food.

On April 30, 1919, D. Kellerman, Pittsburgh, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7332. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 44 Cases of Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10098. I. S. Nos. 13007-r, 13008-r. S. No. E-1319.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 44 cases of cocoa, consigned on March 1, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of starch [and] sugar and contained excessive cocoa shells, and for the further reason that the article was mixed in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, cocoa, and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "My Own Cocoa," was not sufficiently corrected by the inconspicuous statement, "My own cocoa compound," and was false and misleading. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On August 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7333. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 81 Cases of Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10099. I. S. No. 13009-r. S. No. E-1320.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 81 cases of cocoa, consigned on March 1, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of starch [and] sugar and contained excessive cocoa shells, and for the further reason that the article was mixed in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, cocoa, and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "My Own Cocoa," was not sufficiently corrected by the inconspicuous statement, "My own cocoa compound," and was false and misleading. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On August 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7334. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10101. I. S. No. 16186-r. S. No. E-1324.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 30 1-pound cartons of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1919, by Swift & Co., Nashville, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Brookfield Creamery Butter 1 lb. Net Weight * * * Swift & Co. U. S. A. Distributor."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, creamery butter, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the cartons were labeled as containing 1 pound net weight, whereas, in truth and in fact, said statement was false and misleading in that the cartons contained materially less than 1 pound net weight each. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was creamery butter, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product deficient in milk fat. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight.

On May 15, 1919, the said Swift & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7335. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 131 Boxes * * * Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10103. I. S. No. 13888-r. S. No. E-1328.)

On April 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure

and condemnation of 131 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 2, 1919, by the Redlands-Highlands Fruit Exchange, Redlands, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, but if such merchandise could be disposed of for fertilizer or other similar or manufacturing purpose, other than for human or animal consumption, then it might be disposed of in such manner as might be found practicable.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7336. Misbranding of A Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 136 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10105. I. S. No. 5593-r. S. No. C-1185.)

On April 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 136 bottles of A Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of oleoresin of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the packages and cartons containing it, and the labels and circulars, affixed to and enclosed with them, bore statements, to wit, "A Texas Wonder for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular testimony of Louis A. Portner) " * * * began using the Texas Wonder for Stone in the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder and Tuberculosis of the Kidneys * * * his urine contained 40% pus * * * was still using the medicine with wonderful results and his weight had increased * * *," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7337. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 462 Cases of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10106. I. S. No. 7099-r. S. No. C-1151.)

On April 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 22, 1919, by James Gentile & Co., Highland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 15, 1919, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegation of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the portion found fit for human food to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the unfit portion to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7338. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. * * * v. 696 Cases of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10107. I. S. No. 5635-r. S. No. C-1187.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 696 cases of frozen eggs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 11, 1918, by E. B. Higley Co., Mason City, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a putrid animal substance.

On July 29, 1919, the said E. B. Higley Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be examined under the supervision of a representative of this department, the portion found fit for human consumption to be released to said claimant, and the portion found unfit for human consumption to be released to said claimant to be used for manufacturing purposes only and not for human consumption.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7339. Misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 70 Boxes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10108. I. S. Nos. 16187-r, 16188-r. S. No. E-1331.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 boxes of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1919, by the Lexington Creamery Co., Lexington, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Georgia, and charging

misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Creamery Butter."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that each of the packages did not weigh 1 pound net or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound net, as stated upon the labels of the packages, but contained materially less than 1 pound or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, as stated on the label. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the packages that the weight of said packages was 1 pound net or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound net was false and misleading in that the weight of each of the said packages was materially less than 1 pound net or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound net. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight.

On May 15, 1919, the said Lexington Creamery Co. having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7340. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. * * * v. 7 Barrels of Walnut Meats. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 10482, 10483. I. S. Nos. 2028-r, 2029-r. S. No. W-397.)

On or about June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 barrels of walnut meats, consigned by the American Fruit Distributors, Wilmington, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 5, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On July 31, 1919, the Parisian Chocolate Co. and the Queen Anne Candy Co., Seattle, Wash., claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the good portion of the product be released to said claimants upon the execution of a bond in the aggregate sum of \$550, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and that the unfit portion be destroyed by the United State marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7341. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 28 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. Nos. 10484, 10485, 10486. I. S. Nos. 12941-r, 12942-r, 12943-r, 12944-r. S. No. E-1478.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 28 cans of olive oil, consigned on April 29, 1919, at Peabody, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Spiropulos & Theodore, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation

of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The cans were variously labeled in part, "Greek National Brand * * * Olive Oil Net Contents 1 Gal.," or "Pure Olive Oil Sopraffino Italia Brand Lucca Toscana Italia Net Contents ½ Gallon," or "½ Gallon Net Purissimo Olio di Bitonto-Bar."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that the statements borne on the cans as to the net contents of each can were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously declared.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7342. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 23 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10487. I. S. No. 12944-r. S. No. E-1478.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 23 cans of olive oil, consigned on April 29, 1919, at Peabody, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Spiropulos & Theodore, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Olio Puro La Vittoria Degli Alleati Brand (map of Italy and woman holding Italian flag) Pure Salad Oil flavored slightly with pure Olive Oil Net Contents Half Gallon Packed by Spiropulos and Theodore, New York, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that cottonseed and corn oils had been packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the designs and devices appearing on the labels were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously declared on the cans.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7343. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 30 Boxes * * * of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10317. I. S. No. 15749-r. S. No. E-1435.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 boxes, each containing 30 1-pound prints of butter, remaining unsold in the original

unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 5, 1919, by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "High Grade Gold Bar Creamery Butter. The Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been wholly or in part substituted for creamery butter, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "High Grade Gold Bar Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 19, 1919, the said Meriden Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be returned under the supervision of a representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7344. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. * * * v. 95 Bottles * * * of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10318. I. S. No. 5592-r. S. No. C-1217.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 95 bottles of Halz Injection, consigned by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 14, 1918, and January 28, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the Halz Injection made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, boric acid, glycerin, traces of alum and formaldehyde, and water. Analysis of a sample of the tablets showed that they consisted essentially of calcium and magnesium carbonates, copaiba, a laxative plant drug, plant extractives, a small amount of an unidentified alkaloid, sugar, and starch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the carton enclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular and small envelope accompanying the article, to wit, (on carton) "Halz (Price's Medicine) Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites and Leucorrhœa, Male or Female * * * We get quick results.

Will not cause stricture," (bottle label) " * * * Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (circular) "Directions * * * While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine, it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites * * *. The thing to do is to continue the use of it until well and use it night and morning for a while after. Usually one or two dollar bottles will relieve," (small envelope) "Halz Tablets Internal Treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet," regarding the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article consisted of a clear, colorless, acid, aqueous, aromatic solution containing essentially glycerin, boric acid, zinc sulphate, and a trace of alum and formaldehyde, and in that the tablets contained in the small envelope consisted essentially of sugar, starch, calcium magnesium carbonate, and plant material, including copaiba, emodin-bearing drug (rhubarb), and a small amount of alkaloids, and in that the above ingredients or combination of ingredients were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 3, 1919, Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., having filed an answer that the article seized was the property of the Ed. Price Chemical Co., manufacturer of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that judgment be entered against the Ed. Price Chemical Co. for the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7345. Adulteration of evaporated milk. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Evaporated Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10321. I. S. No. 15713-r. S. No. E-1423.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of evaporated milk, consigned on or about April 28, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frank P. Wood Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Elk-Horn Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk Elkhorn Valley Condensing Co. Distributor Omaha, Neb., Papillion, Neb., Perry, Ia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7346. Adulteration of spring water. U. S. * * * v. 100 Bottles and 20 Cases of Benscot Natural Spring Water. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10322. I. S. No. 16214-r. S. No. E-1424.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles, each containing 5 gallons, and 20 cases, each containing 1 dozen half-gallon bottles, of Benscot Natural Spring Water, consigned by the Benscot Mineral Springs Co., Austell, Ga., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of Georgia

into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Benscot Natural Mineral Spring Water Benscot Mineral Springs Co. Austell, Cobb Co. Ga."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On May 26, 1919, the Benscot Mineral Water Co. having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7347. Adulteration and misbranding of water. U. S. * * * v. 15 Cases, 7 Cases, and 79 Cases of Crazy Water and 5 Cases of Gibson Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10323. I. S. Nos. 5600-r, 7651-r, 7654-r, 7655-r. S. No. C-1231.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 cases, 7 cases, and 79 cases of Crazy Water, and 5 cases of Gibson Water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 25, 1919, by the Crazy Well Water Co., Mineral Wells, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The 15 cases were labeled in part, "Crazy No. 2," the 7 cases, "Crazy No. 3," the 79 cases, "Crazy No. 4," and the 5 cases, "Natural Gibson Well Water." The label of each kind of water also bore the statement, "The Crazy Well Water Company, Mineral Wells, Texas."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the Gibson Water was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "One-half Gallon," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the quantity of the contents was less than represented on the label. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package in terms of measure.

On July 3, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that judgment be entered against Thomas V. Morrison, Oklahoma City, Okla., for the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7348. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10349. I. S. Nos. 15667-r, 15668-r. S. No. E-1420.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of Prescription 1000, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article

had been shipped on or about May 2, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., and transported from the State of Ohio into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels on the cartons and included in the circulars accompanying the article, represented it to be a treatment for gonorrhœa and gleet, and that the statements were false and fraudulent in that they were, severally, statements of the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effect claimed for it in said statements.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7349. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * *
v. 81 Bottles of Knoxit Injection and 57 Bottles of Knoxit Globules.
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10357. I. S. Nos. 12925-r, 12926-r. S. No. E-1434.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 81 bottles of Knoxit Injection and 57 bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned on April 16, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part, "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic. For inflammation of the Mucous Membranes Prepared by the Beggs Manufacturing Co. Chicago-Toronto," and in part, "Knoxit Globules Cystitis Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleoresins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, representing the article as a treatment, remedy, cure, or prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7350. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 1,200 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10433. I. S. No. 5630-r. S. No. C-1226.)

On May 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,200 cases of tomato catsup at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 16, 1918, by the Utah Packing Corp., Evana, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Del Monte Brand Quality Tomato Catsup * * * California Packing Corporation Main Office San Francisco California * * *."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On July 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7351-7400.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

7351. Misbranding of Hexagon. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles and Capsules of Hexagon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10440. I. S. No. 7660-r. S. No. C-1253.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles and capsules of Hexagon, consisting of an injection and capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1919, by the Cutino Drug & Sundry Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: INJECTION. "4 Ounces Hexagon, for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. * * * Will not cause Stricture * * * Acts quickly and surely * * * Quick Acting—1 to 5 days. Prepared by Montebello Laboratories, Billy Grant, Ph. C., 622 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, U. S. A." CAPSULES. "Hexagon capsules, to be taken in half glass of water twice a day in combination with injection."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the injection to consist essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphocarbolate, boroglycerid, and undissolved bismuth subnitrate, scented with oil of rose, and the capsules to contain hexamethylene tetramine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars accompanying the bottle bore certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of such article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent, and that said drugs contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the following curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them on the bottles, capsule boxes, bottle cartons, and circulars reading in part as follows, to wit, "Hexagon, for Gonorrhœa and

Gleet. * * * Will not cause Stricture. * * * Acts quickly and surely.
 * * * Quick Acting—1 to 5 days. * * * Hexagon, a proven, quick acting,
 harmless treatment for Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Strains. * * * Hexagon
 combination treatment for women * * *.”

On July 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7352. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 94 and 22 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10188, 10189. I. S. Nos. 12916-r, 12918-r. S. Nos. E-1333, E-1334.)

On May 3 and 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 94 bottles and 22 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, consigned on January 31, 1919, and April 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges * * * Causes No Stricture. * * * Absolutely Safe." (Bottle label) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of pennyroyal, buchu, arbutin (indicating uva ursi or pipsissewa), alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels of information for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the wrappers and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that it did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the statements contained in a circular attached by the United States attorney to the libel and made a part thereof were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in said circular.

On June 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7353. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 17 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10506. I. S. No. 13021-r. S. No. E-1482.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 17 dozen bottles of Knoxit, consigned on November 13, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., from Gibson, Ind., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article

had been shipped and transported from the State of Indiana into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetate of zinc, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton inclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy. Relieves in one to five days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture," (bottle label) "Knoxit Liquid the great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy will not cause stricture. Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7354. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 111 Cartons of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10493. I. S. Nos. 2910-r, 2913-r. S. No. W-398.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 111 cartons of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 9, 1919, April 16, 1918, and December 14, 1918, by The Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of a plastic mass containing copaiba and oil of cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra and vagina, and for gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and that the statements included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7355. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases * * * of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10088. I. S. Nos. 11927-r, 11928-r. S. No. C-1169.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District

Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cases, each containing 12 gallon cans of olive oil, at Akron, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 3, 1919, by the Union Olive Oil Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil Insuperabile."

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed therewith and substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans, not corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, "Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil," in one case, and in the other, "Cottonseed" (in small type) and (in larger type) "Olive Oil, a compound," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when not so, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, and being labeled "Contents one gallon" and "Net contents full gallon," respectively, whereas examination showed a shortage of 2.3 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7356. Misbranding of The "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of * * * The "3 Days" Cure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10303. I. S. No. 15710-r. S. No. E-1393.)

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of The "3 Days" Cure, consigned on or about May 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by The "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "The '3 Days' Cure for men. A prompt and reliable remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Combines internal and local treatment suited to all cases. Can never do harm." (Bottle label) "The '3 Days' Cure for men."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, boric acid, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, appearing on the wrapper and bottle label, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment or cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7357. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 9 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10304. I. S. No. 14991-r. S. No. E-1389.)

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 9 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, consigned by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. * * * Absolutely Safe. Causes No Stricture." (Bottle label) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges." (Circular, page 1) "Pabst Okay Specific. A well known treatment for gonorrhœa and gleet, urethritis and chronic mucous discharges."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, buchu, uva ursi, oil of peppermint, unidentified plant material, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the bottle label, wrapper, and circular accompanying the package contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with the knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained 29.5 per cent of alcohol by volume, and the package failed to bear a correct statement on its label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7358. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 32 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10305. I. S. No. 2759-r. S. No. W-352.)

On May 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 32 dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 26, 1917, and October 14, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co.,

Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) " * * * A Treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, * * * " (On carton) " * * * A compound of borated Goldenseal * * * A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary organs." (Same statements in French, Spanish and German.)

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cartons containing the bottles of the article bore the statement, to wit, "A compound of borated Goldenseal," whereas the article contained no borated goldenseal, and the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the bottle label, carton, and in the booklet accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects for the treatment, cure, or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach and urinary organs, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7359. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10309. I. S. No. 11915-r. S. No. C-1227.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Injection Zip, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottles) "Injection Zip * * * Guaranteed by The Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind." (In circular) "Injection Zip * * * for male or female. To be used for Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Leucorrhœa. Cannot Produce Stricture."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetates and sulphates of zinc and lead, opium, berberine, plant extractives, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle label and in the circular, and representing it as effective as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and leucorrhœa were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capa-

ble of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label and [in the] accompanying circular.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7360. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 95 Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10310. I. S. No. 2631-r. S. No. W-364.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 95 bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned by C. L. Huis-king, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 12, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and volatile oils, including oils of copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for simple urethritis, gonorrhœa and gleet, and that the statements appearing on the wrapper enclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7361. Misbranding of Influenza Special (Senoret). U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Boxes of Influenza Special (Senoret). * * * Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10312. I. S. No. 2760-r. S. No. W-367.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Influenza Special (Senoret), consigned by the Senoret Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 5, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of sugar-coated and colored tablets containing aloin, mydriatic alkaloids, cinchonine, and plant extractives indicative of aconite. Little or no quinine was present.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons containing and in the circular accompanying the

article, to wit, (on carton) "Influenza Special (Senoret) Prepared for the treatment of Influenza and the cause thereof, * * *," (in circular) "Influenza Special (Senoret) specially prepared for Influenza, La Grippe and kindred ailments. * * * As soon as any of the above mentioned symptoms appear, do not delay, but begin taking one tablet * * * every hour until six have been taken * * *," regarding the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7362. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 11 Dozen Boxes of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10315. I. S. No. 14988-r. S. No. E-1416.)

On May 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen boxes of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, consigned by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant * * * Reduces excessive and annoying discharges. An esteemed and convenient combination in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra, and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages. * * * Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant * * * in chronic bronchitis * * * it will be found of marked benefit * * *. In inflammation of vagina, bladder, and kidneys, it has been used with success; also in irritation of prostate * * *. Leucorrhœa or whites * * *."

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the circular accompanying the article contained certain statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment of inflammations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra, and vagina, gleet, gonorrhœa, chronic bronchitis, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On August 14, 1919, the said Tarrant Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$175, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of the department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7363. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. * * * v. 5½ Dozen Jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10316. I. S. No. 14989-r. S. No. E-1416.)

On May 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, consigned by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that on the label on the jar containing, and on the label on the wrapper enclosing, and in the circular accompanying the article were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, to wit, (wrapper and jar labels) "A valued medicine for gonorrhœa, gleet, whites, etc.," (circular) "Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba is specially prepared for the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhœa. * * * disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * Directions.—Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * In Leucorrhœa or Whites * * *. In Inflammations of the Bladder and Urethra," which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity, for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On August 14, 1919, the said Tarrant & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$175, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7364. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. * * * 10 Barrels of Walnut Meats. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10320. I. S. No. 2634-r. S. No. W-373.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of walnut meats, consigned by the American Fruit Distributors, Wilmington, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, arriving at Seattle on or about May 5, 1919, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1919, Richardson & Holland, Inc., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, and such portion as should be found fit for consumption should be released to said claimant, and the unfit portion destroyed by the United States marshal. Upon report by the claimant that renovation of the product was impossible, on September 19, 1920, an order of the court was entered directing the United States marshal to destroy the product.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7365. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 141 Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10345. I. S. No. 2629-r. S. No. W-366.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 141 bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 22, 1918, November 18, 1918, and December 4, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label and carton) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis." (Circular) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Cystitis, Leucorrhœa, Vaginitis and Urethritis."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of copaiba, oil of cassia, and a fixed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment or cure of cystitis, inflammation of the mucous membranes, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action upon the kidneys and bladder, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7366. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 240 Cases of Gallons, 25 Cases of Half-gallons, and 15 Cases of Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10580. I. S. No. 2926-r. S. No. W-420.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 240 cases of gallons, 25 cases of half-gallons, and 15 cases of quarts of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 6, 1919, by the Italian Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Italian Olive Oil Golden Star Brand Italy."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was Italian olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not Italian olive oil, but was Spanish olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that each of the gallon cans was labeled "One Gallon Net," each of the half-gallon cans was labeled "One Half Gallon Net," and each of the quart cans was labeled "One Quart. Gallon Net," whereas examination showed that the contents of the gallon cans averaged 3 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, the contents of the half-gallon cans averaged 1.1 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, and the contents of the quart cans averaged 5.3 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label.

On July 23, 1919, the said Italian Importing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$11,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7367. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Gallons, 35 Cases of Half-gallons, and 16 Cases of Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10581. I. S. No. 2928-r. S. No. W-420.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of gallons, 35 cases of half-gallons, and 16 cases of quarts of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 6, 1919, by the Italian Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Extra Fine Olive Oil Olio d'Olive Purissimo Importato Italia Brand."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was Italian olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was Spanish olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that each of the gallon cans was labeled "One Gallon Net," each of the half-gallon cans was labeled "One Half Gallon Net," and each of the quart cans was labeled "One Quart. Gallon Net," whereas examination showed that the contents of the gallon cans averaged 2.2 per cent less than the net contents declared on the label, the contents of the half-gallon cans averaged 2.8 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, and the contents of the quart cans averaged 2.6 per cent less than the net contents declared on the label.

On July 23, 1919, the said Italian Importing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7368. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 120 Cases of Gallons, Half-gallons, and Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10582. I. S. No. 2929-r. S. No. W-421.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 120 cases of gallons, half-gallons, and quarts of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 15, 1919, by the Italian Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Italian Olive Oil Golden Star Brand Italy."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was Italian olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was Spanish olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that each of the gallon cans was labeled "One Gallon Net," each of the half-gallon cans was labeled "One Half Gallon Net," and each of the quart cans was labeled "One Quart. Gallon Net," whereas examination showed that the contents of the gallon cans averaged 3 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, and the contents of the quart cans averaged 6.1 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label.

On July 23, 1919, the said Italian Importing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$6,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7369. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10583. I. S. No. 2927-r. S. No. W-420.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 2 5-gallon cans of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 6, 1919, by the Italian Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Italian Olive Oil."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was Italian olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was Spanish olive oil.

On July 23, 1919, the said Italian Importing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7370. Misbranding of Santal-Pearls. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Packages of Santal-Pearls. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10588. I. S. No. 15017-r. S. No. E-1535.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen packages of Santal-Pearls, consigned by S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., from East St. Louis, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chester, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 20, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "As soon as the symptoms of Gonorrhoea declare themselves, and without waiting for the inflammation * * * from ten to twelve of the Pearls should be taken * * *. The Pearls should be used in the earliest stages of the disease or at once when the discharge appears * * *. The Pearls should be continued * * * for a week after all the symptoms have disappeared."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of santal oil and copaiba, flavored with cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the circular accompanying the article contained the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7371. Misbranding of DuQuoin's Compound Santal Pearls. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of DuQuoin's Compound Santal Pearls. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10589. I. S. No. 14999-r. S. No. E-1537.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen packages of DuQuoin's Compound Santal Pearls,

consigned by Wm. R. Warner & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chester, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 21, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "DuQuoin's Santal Pearls for Gonorrhœa and its Complications * * *," (Bottle label) "DuQuoin's Santal Pearls for Gonorrhœa and Gleet." (Circular) "DuQuoin's Compound Santal Pearls * * * Inflammation of the Bladder. DuQuoin's Santal Pearls * * * may be used in cases of chronic catarrh of the bladder * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of santal oil and copaiba, flavored with cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the bottle label and wrapper, and the circular accompanying the article contained statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7372. Misbranding of Hyatt's A. B. Balsam. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Hyatt's A. B. Balsam. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10596. I. S. No. 15612-r. S. No. E-1555.)

On June 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Hyatt's A. B. Balsam, consigned by the C. N. Crittenton Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 21, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Hyatt's A. B. Balsam Extra Strength * * * A depurative and Alterative Compound * * * for obstinate, long-standing cases of syphilis, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc., * * *." (Bottle label) "Hyatt's A. B. Balsam * * * Hyatt's A. B. Balsam, Extra-Strength, is more especially designed for severe and obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Chronic Ulcers and other blood diseases. It is indicated also in cases where patients, having previously taken * * *. In cases of Eruptive Diseases of the Face, Inflammatory Erysipelas, Inflamed or Weak Sore Eyes, etc. * * * In cases of Old Ulcers, severe Rheumatism, etc. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, alum, magnesium sulphate, plant extractives, an unidentified alkaloid, sugar, glycerin, water, and 10.55 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label and wrapper contained the above-quoted statements, regarding the

curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that it would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which the purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, and which were applied to the article with the knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7373. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns' and G Zit Antiseptics. U. S. * * * v. 108 Packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns' and 171 Packages of G Zit Antiseptics. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10601. I. S. Nos. 6597-r, 6598-r, 6599-r. S. No. C-1300.)

On June 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 108 packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns' and 171 packages of G Zit Antiseptics, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 20, 1917, by the Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "G Zit Antiseptics [Urinary]-Stearns' Agents No. 7537, Price \$1.00. Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon. Vancouver, B. C." (Outside carton, \$11.00 size) " * * * you will save money and have as good service by using 'G Zit' Complete-Stearns'." (Outside carton, \$6.00 size) "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' a healing * * * preparation * * * less chance for complicated lasting disease when this treatment is used * * *." (Outside carton, \$3.00 size) "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' A healing * * * preparation * * * less chance for complicated lasting disease when this treatment is used * * *." (Outside carton, G Zit Antiseptics) "Remember: This Antiseptic acts on all germ life that may be lodged in the bladder. * * *" (Carton G Zit Bougies) " * * * Less chance for complicated lasting disease if this Treatment is used. * * * The absorption in the blood, right near part treated, of medicinal value with this cocoa butter base, makes very reliable results possible." (Circular) "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' Hand one to each customer, please? Instructions for gonorrhœal patients to cure yourself. To prevent sexual diseases spreading from the afflicted * * *." (Booklet, 30 pages English and foreign languages, page 3) " * * * Use Zit Antiseptic Urinary Stearns.' * * * Then you must use * * * Zit Bougies * * *. This medicine does destroy the germ of Gonorrhœa * * *," (page 5) "For Gonorrhœa, use 'Zit Complete-Stearns'."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the bougies consisted essentially of cacao butter and a silver compound, probably nucleinate, and that the antiseptics were composed essentially of oils of copaiba and cubebs and a compound of sulphur.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements representing the article as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and certain other diseases, appearing on the packages and cartons and in the circulars accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in

that the article used alone or in combination did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7374. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. * * * v. Walter Van Orden, William C. Van Orden, and Ida F. Mussen (Van Orden Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10604. I. S. No. 6720-r.)

On January 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Walter Van Orden, William C. Van Orden, and Ida F. Mussen, copartners, trading as Van Orden Bros., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 9, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the oysters had been excessively soaked with water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oysters, which the article purported to be.

On February 4, 1920, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7375. Misbranding of Kalwaryjskie Wino Lecznicze. U. S. * * * v. David Wroblewski (D. Wroblewski & Co.). Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 10608. I. S. No. 14311-r.)

On October 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against David Wroblewski, trading as D. Wroblewski & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on July 16, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Kalwaryjskie Wino Lecznicze," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of emodin (apparently from cascara sagrada), a slight amount of tannin, cinchona alkaloids, sugars, water, and 14.6 per cent by volume of alcohol.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the wrappers and bottles and included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for prolonged ailments, malnutrition, nervous breakdown, all stomach disorders, pale and weak children, all weaknesses and exhaustion caused by protracted illness, maladies undermining physical strength, constipation, indigestion, and sick and dizzy headache, and effective to strengthen the organism, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further

reason that it contained alcohol, and the wrapper failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On November 25, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on December 1, 1919, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7376. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 11 1-Gallon Cans and 23 Half-Gallon Cans of Olive Oil (so called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 16610. I. S. No. 13595-r. S. No. E-1572.)

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney, for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 1-gallon cans and 23 half-gallon cans of olive oil (so called), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1919, by the Southern Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil * * * Cottonseed Oil Flavored Slightly with Olive Oil * * * Termini Imerese * * * Cicilia-Atalia * * * Guaranteed Absolutely Pure (design of olive harvesting scene)." (On gallon cans) "1 Gallon Net" (On half-gallon cans) " $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the article another oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that cottonseed oil had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans bore certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the article which were false and misleading, and which statements were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact it was not, and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States; and for the further reason that the label bore statements, to wit, "One Gallon Net" and "One Half Gallon Net," respectively, whereas there was an average shortage in 10 gallon cans of 7.8 per cent and in 12 half-gallon cans of 11.5 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 3, 1919, Giuseppe Battaglia, New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7377. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10260. I. S. No. 15701-r. S. No. E-1367.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, consigned on April 15, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Okay Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be a hydroalcoholic solution of plant extractives with cubebs, copaiba, and buchu indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the bottle label, wrapper, and circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges * * * Causes No Strictures. Absolutely Safe," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7378. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10261. I. S. No. 15600-r. S. No. E-1370.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 9, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy will not cause stricture. * * * Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites * * *." (On retail carton) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy. Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture." (On wholesale carton) "Knoxit safe, sure, guaranteed. Try it. Knoxit The Great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Knoxit in Five Days." (In circular) "Knoxit Liquid. A highly efficacious remedy in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of glycerin, zinc acetate, hydrastis, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the wholesale carton, retail carton, bottle label, and circular bore certain statements which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, cure, or prophylactic for gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, gonorrhœa in women and leucorrhœa, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7379. Misbranding of Hinkle Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Boxes of Hinkle Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10264. I. S. No. 5590-r. S. No. C-1215.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen boxes of Hinkle Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 28, 1918, by the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "For the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, kidney and bladder affections, mucous discharges, etc."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered cubebs, copaiba, and cannabis indica, with indications of oil of sandalwood and pepsin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the packages containing the article and the circulars accompanying them contained certain statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, kidney and bladder affections, and mucous discharges, which were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 1919, the Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., consignee, having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7380. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 462 Cases of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10226. I. S. No. 7681-r. S. No. C-1198.)

On April 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 462 cases of oranges, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 11, 1919, by Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif., and transported

from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 2, 1919, the said Cleghorn Bros. having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the portion found fit for human food to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the portion found unfit for human food to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7381. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 448 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10227. I. S. No. 6971-r. S. No. C-1203.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 448 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 15, 1919, by T. H. Peppers & Co., Upland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Golden Oval G. F. Co. Growers, Fruit Co., Rialto, California. T. H. Peppers, California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 28, 1919, the said T. H. Peppers & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7382. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 448 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10228. I. S. No. 6970-r. S. No. C-1204.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 448 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1919, by T. H. Peppers & Co., Upland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Golden Oval California T. H. Peppers California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 28, 1919, the said T. H. Peppers & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was

ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7383. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10236. I. S. No. 14990-r. S. No. E-1381.)

On May 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen bottles of Big G, consigned by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 18, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton, English) "Big G A compound of Borated Goldenseal A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (Same statements in French, Spanish and German.) (Bottle label, English) "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic * * *. A Treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear." (Booklet, English, page 2) "Catarrh * * * chronic, * * * of the head * * * hay fever."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled on the carton "Compound of Borated Goldenseal," whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the carton, bottle, and booklet contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein for the treatment, cure, or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On December 15, 1919, the said Evans Chemical Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it

was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7384. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of a Drug Known as "The Crossman Mixture." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10237. I. S. No. 14986-r. S. No. E-1384.)

On May 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned by the Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 23, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label and wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture Recommended for the treatment, not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (Circular) "The Crossman Mixture For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils and oleoresin, including oil of cubebs and balsam of copaiba, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the bottle label, wrapper, and circular contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, gleet, and their complications, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7385. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 38 Boxes of a Product Purporting to be Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10238. I. S. No. 13012-r. S. No. E-1388.)

On May 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 38 boxes of a product purporting to be cocoa, consigned on March 28, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Salem, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "My Own Cocoa—My Own Pure Cocoa" (in large type) and "My Own Cocoa Compound Containing Cocoa Sugar Cornstarch" (stamped on the side of the container in an illegible manner).

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of starch and sugar and contained excessive cocoa shells, and for the further reason that it was mixed in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, cocoa, and for the further reason that the statement, "My Own Pare Cocoa," was not sufficiently corrected by the inconspicuous statement, "My Own Cocoa Compound," and was false and misleading.

On August 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7386. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10239. I. S. No. 13934-r. S. No. E-1391.)

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Newburgh, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 5, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and that the cartons and circulars bore statements as to the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for gleet and gonorrhœa * * * New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet Prescription 1000 Internal also a very good treatment for Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation. * * * will be found very efficient," (circular) "Prescription 1000 Internal for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation, etc. Continue taking Prescription 1000 for several weeks after the discharge stops, and follow directions * * * to insure permanent relief. Prescription 1000 External * * * a companion of Prescription 1000 Internal and is used with it, when convenient, in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet when the patient desires immediate relief. It can be used without Prescription 1000 Internal, but for best results both the Internal and External should be used," whereas, in truth and in fact, the article contained and consisted essentially of copaiba and methyl salicylate and contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the statements on the cartons and circulars.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7387. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. * * *
v. Nickitas P. Economou and Nicholas Theodos (N. P. Economou & Theodos. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 10240. I. S. Nos. 12701-r, 12702-r.)

On July 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Nickitas P. Economou and Nicholas Theodos, copartners, trading as N. P. Economou & Theodos, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on September 23, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. Said article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil (picture of olive tree and peasants harvesting olives), Tipo Termini Imerese. Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil. Sicilia-Italia. 1 Gallon net" and "1 Gallon Net Superfine Oil, S. Giuseppe (picture) A compound of Olive Oil and Cottonseed Salad Oil."

Examination of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed them to consist of cottonseed oil and also to be short volume.

Adulteration of each article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of one of the articles was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Finest Quality Table Oil," together with the designs and devices of an olive tree with natives harvesting olives, not corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, "Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil," "Termini Imerese," "Sicilia-Italia," and "1 Gallon Net," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was pure olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Sicily, in the kingdom of Italy, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, olive oil produced in Sicily, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure olive oil, but was a mixture composed of cottonseed oil, and was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Sicily, in the kingdom of Italy, but was a domestic product, to wit, a product produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon of the article, but contained a less amount, and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured and produced in that it was a product manufactured in whole or in part in the United States of America, and was branded as manufactured and produced in Sicily, in the kingdom of Italy, and for the further reason that the statements borne on the cans purported that the article was a foreign product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a domestic product.

Misbranding of the other article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Compound of Olive Oil and Cottonseed Salad Oil" and "1 Gallon Net," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was a compound of olive oil and cottonseed salad oil, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead

the purchaser into the belief that it was a compound of olive oil and cottonseed oil, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a compound of olive oil and cottonseed oil, but was a product composed essentially of cottonseed oil, and each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon of the article, but contained a less amount.

Misbranding of each article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 30, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7388. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 1 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10241. I. S. Nos. 15322-r, 15323-r. S. No. E-1335.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 1 dozen bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned on April 3, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drug Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part: KNOXIT LIQUID—(Retail carton) "Knoxit The Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes." (Bottle) "Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic." (Circular) "Knoxit Liquid a highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, and inflammation of the mucous membranes. It is also beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers * * * can be used with absolute confidence * * * for the eye * * * nose, throat * * * ulcers, and hemorrhoids." (Circular, page 2) "Note In obstinate cases of inflammation especially those in which the bladder may be affected it is advisable to use Knoxit Globules (internal) in connection with Knoxit Liquid." KNOXIT GLOBULES—(Retail carton) "Knoxit Globules Cystitis." (Bottle) "Knoxit Globules Cystitis. These Globules are especially prepared for those who desire an internal medicine." (Remaining pages of circular in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and other languages) "Globules Knoxit * * * specially prepared not only to cure gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa but to have at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder."

Analyses of samples of the articles in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Globules consisted essentially of copaiba and oils of cubebs and cassia.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the cartons, bottles, and circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof as a treatment, remedy, or prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membranes, cystitis, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder, were false and fraudulent in that they did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7389. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * 32 Knoxit Globules Cystitis and 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * 3½ Oz. Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10179, 10180. I. S. Nos. 13540-r, 13541-r. S. Nos. E-1330, E-1336.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of * * * 32 Knoxit Globules Cystitis and 3 dozen bottles of * * * 3½ Oz. Knoxit Liquid, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba and oil of cassia, and that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis alkaloids, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the Knoxit Globules were represented to be a treatment for cystitis, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, and the Knoxit Liquid to be a prophylactic and treatment for catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, and throat, ulcers, hemorrhoids, and for gonorrhœa, and that the statements appearing on the cartons and bottle label and in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent, in that the drugs did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7390. Adulteration and misbranding of creamery butter. U. S. * * * v. 150 Boxes of Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10530. I. S. No. 12976-r. S. No. E-1504.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes of 40 pounds each, and 50 boxes of 20 pounds each, of a product purporting to be creamery butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 19, 1919, by the Bridgeman Russell Co., Duluth, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Ferncrest Creamery Butter One pound net. Made in the finest dairy sections of Vermont from perfectly pure selected Jersey cream churned daily and packed in parchment-lined boxes. Retaining all the fine delicate flavor."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance high in moisture and low in butter fat had been substituted wholly or in part for the article purported to be pure creamery butter.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the boxes, to wit, "Made in the finest dairy sections of Vermont from perfectly pure selected Jersey cream," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that, in truth and in fact, the article was not made in the finest dairy sections of Vermont from perfectly pure selected Jersey cream, but was made in the State of Minnesota, and was not made from selected Jersey cream.

On December 3, 1919, Julius H. Preston and Walter L. Preston, copartners, doing business as J. H. Preston & Co., Providence, R. I., claimant, having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7391. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 25 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10532. I. S. No. 15032-r. S. No. E-1512.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, each containing 30 pounds of butter, consigned by Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 24, 1919, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Kingan's 'Crocus' Creamery Butter One Pound Net Weight."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for butter, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, milk fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that an examination of 3 pounds as to weight showed an average shortage of 1.19 per cent. A further examination of 90 1-pound cartons showed an average shortage of 0.75 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not marked plainly and conspicuously declared.

On June 16, 1919, the Kingan Provision Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$450, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled and reconditioned under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7392. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 31 Bottles of * * * Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10181, 10182. I. S. Nos. 13915-r, 13916-r. S. No. E-1329.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 31 bottles of Knoxit, consisting of 10 bottles of Knoxit Globules and 21 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 30, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "32 Knoxit Globules Cystitis Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto Price \$1.00," and "3½ oz. Knoxit Liquid The Great Prophylactic. Call for by name only. Avoid substitutes. Prepared by Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago-Toronto Price \$1.00 * * *."

Analyses of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleoresins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the cartons, bottle labels, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On May 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7393. Adulteration and misbranding of canned corn. U. S. * * * v. 1,200 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10235. I. S. Nos. 6968-r, 6969-r. S. No. C-1212.)

On May 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,200 cases of canned corn, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 29, 1918, by A. A. Linton, Clarksville, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Good Health Brand Extra Fine Sugar Corn" and "Cook's Favorite Sugar Corn," and "Packed by A. A. Linton, Clarksville, Ohio, Main Office Wilmington, Ohio."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that field corn had been substituted wholly or in part for sugar corn, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels borne on the cases and cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser thereof into the belief that said article was sugar corn, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was field corn. Further misbranding was alleged for the reason that said article was an imitation of,

and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, sugar corn. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7394. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 70 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10244. I. S. No. 2590-r. S. No. W-331.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped on April 14, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and bladder trouble, and that the statements, borne on the cartons and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7395. Misbranding of Injection Malydor. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Injection Malydor. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10245. I. S. No. 2586-r. S. No. W-342.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Injection Malydor, consigned by the Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 18, 1918, and December 16, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of boric acid, phenol, a zinc salt, glycerin, acetanilid, and unidentified plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for venereal diseases and piles, and that the

statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, borne on the carton and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7396. Misbranding of Black-Caps. U. S. * * * v. 1 Gross Cartons of Black-Caps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10246. I. S. No. 2587-r. S. No. W-341.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 gross cartons of Black-Caps, consigned by the Safety Remedy Co., Canton, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "Black-Caps For the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Urethritis, Cystitis, and other inflammatory conditions of the Urinary Tract" (In circular) "Black-caps for the treatment of inflammatory affections of the genito-urinary organs * * *. Stimulant to the mucous membranes, especially of the Genito-Urinary tract, * * * among the best drugs * * * in the treatment of specific Urethritis (simple Gonorrhœa), * * * in chronic Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) resulting from Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Vaginal Gonorrhœa, subacute and chronic Pyelitis, atonic impotence * * * Prostatic abscess, chronic inflammation of the vesical neck (bladder) * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, and saw palmetto.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing and certain other statements, borne on the cartons and included in the leaflet accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7397. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 20 Barrels of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10217. I. S. No. 6758-r. S. No. C-1207.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of alleged gelatin, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 3, 1919, by J. O. Whitten & Co. [J. O. Whitten Co.], Boston, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts

into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was composed of a certain substance, to wit, glue, which said substance, containing excessive amounts of arsenic, copper, and mercury, had been substituted for ground gelatin, which the said article purported to be, and had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc, copper, arsenic, and mercury, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, ground gelatin.

On June 2, 1919, the J. O. Whitten Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be labeled, "NOT TO BE USED FOR FOOD, OR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD ARTICLES," and released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7398. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dozen Bottles of a Drug Known as "Brown's Blood Treatment." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10221. I. S. No. 13933-r. S. No. E-1369.)

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen bottles of a drug known as Brown's Blood Treatment, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 26, 1919, by B. L. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Brown's Blood Treatment. This Preparation is Recommended by us for the Treatment of Contagious Blood Poison. B. L. Brown Sole manufacturer. 935 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of iodids of potassium and mercury, and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and such statements were false and fraudulent and the bottles, labels, cartons, and circulars contained statements as to the curative and therapeutic effects of the said drugs and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (carton and bottle labels, in part) "Brown's Blood Treatment * * * is Recommended by us for the Treatment of Contagious Blood Poison," (circular) "Syphilis and Blood Poison * * * Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Diseases of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation," whereas, in truth and in fact, the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of potassium and mercuric iodids and sugar, and the product contained no

ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the statements upon the labels, cartons, and circulars.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7399. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 35 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10224. I. S. No. 16358-r. S. No. E-1372.)

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 35 cases, each containing 30 cartons of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 11, 1919, by the Springfield Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Supreme Fancy Creamery Butter 1 Lb. Net Weight."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for creamery butter, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the cartons were labeled as containing 1 pound net weight, whereas, in truth and in fact, said statement was false and misleading in that the cartons contained materially less than 1 pound net weight each. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of its contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was creamery butter, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product deficient in milk fat.

On May 23, 1919, the said Springfield Creamery Co., claimant, having filed an appearance and claim, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7400. Adulteration and misbranding of Santal Midy Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Santal Midy Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10524. I. S. No. 15721-r. S. No. E-1509.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen bottles of Santal Midy Capsules, consigned on May 9, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging

adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (In circular, page 1) "Santal Midy * * *. Essential Oil of Sandalwood * * * in the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet and discharges from the urinary organs. * * * Inflammation of the Bladder.—When the bladder walls are inflamed, and even when there is hemorrhage, it is still useful on account of its peculiar soothing action on mucous surfaces. In nearly every case of hematuria, the frequency of micturition and the pain arising therefrom cease in two or three days. Suppurative Nephritis.—In this serious affection, a dose of 8 capsules of the drug often improves the symptoms in 24 hours." (Page 2) "Catarrh of the Bladder.—It is largely prescribed in cases of chronic catarrh of the bladder and is preferable to turpentine since it is not likely to be injurious to the kidneys and digestive apparatus. Vesical Catarrh of Old Age.—In this affection, so frequently accompanied by stricture of the urethra and congestion of the prostate, a rapid improvement follows its use * * *. In acute Cystitis, when the urine is colored with blood, and inflammation of the neck of the bladder, it gives relief and is preferable to other remedies, * * *. Finally, it assists elimination of the uric acid indicated by the red deposit in the urine resembling gravel." (Page 3) "Santal Midy Capsules for many years have been found extremely efficient and useful in the treatment of gonorrhœa and other discharges of the genito-urinary organs. * * *." (Page 4) Statements in Italian similar to the foregoing.

Analysis of a sample of the article in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the globules contained essentially oil of santal, and that the average content of 40 capsules was 0.2025 gram.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottle and wrapper label bore the statement that the capsules contained 25 centigrams of the article, whereas they contained about 0.2025 gram, a shortage from the declared weight of 19 per cent, and the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured or produced, being labeled in prominent type on the wrapper and bottle, in French, "House of Grimault & Co., * * * Paris," which misbranding was not corrected by the statement in small type on the labels, "Bottled in the New York Laboratories of Dr. Ph. Chapelle." Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the further reason that the statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, inflammation of the bladder, hematuria, suppurative nephritis, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

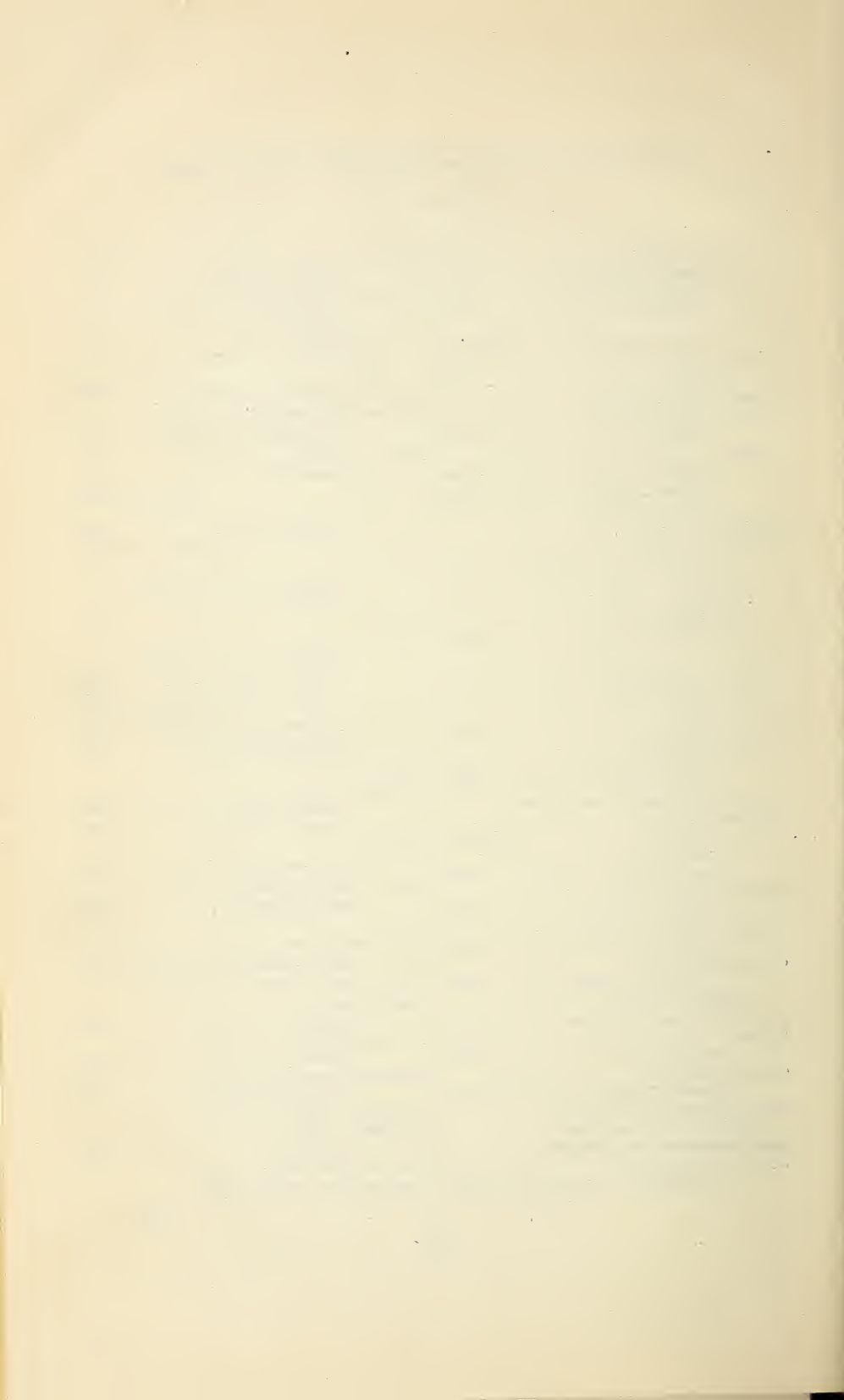
On September 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7401-7450.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., August 30, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

7401. Misbranding of Tisit. U. S. * * * v. 4½ Dozen Packages of Tisit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10518. I. S. No. 15010-r. S. No. E-1496.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4½ dozen packages of Tisit, consigned by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 4, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Outside carton) "Tisit a reliable remedy for Genito-Urinary disorders * * *." (4-page circular in outside carton) "Tisit for the treatment of Gonorrhœa. (Clap). * * * through neglect in treatment the deeper portions are invaded, and the disease becomes chronic, known commonly as Gleet. * * * persistence in the continued Tisit treatment with injection and pearls, should effectually cause the discharge to stop in a few days. * * *." (Bottle label of the injection) "'Soothing in Effect' Tisit Injection * * *." (Wrapper and bottle label of the pearls) "Tisit * * * Pearls for Gonorrhœa and Gleet." (Leaflet of the pearls) "As soon as the symptoms of gonorrhœa declare themselves * * * should be used in the earliest stages of the disease or at once when the discharge appears."

Analyses of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Tisit Injection consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate, thymol, alum, glycerin, and a yellow coloring matter, and that the Tisit Pearls contained santal oil, balsam of copaiba, and a fixed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels and circulars contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients

or substances contained therein as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and genito-urinary disorders, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7402. Misbranding of Santal-Midy. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Santal-Midy. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10519. I. S. No. 2178-r. S. No. W-413.)

On June 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Santal-Midy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 22, 1919, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) "Santal-Midy." (Circular attached to bottle) "Santal-Midy * * * Essential oil of sandalwood * * * prepared by Midys Process * * * in the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, and discharges from the urinary organs * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of oil of sandalwood.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded contrary to the provisions of paragraph 3, relating to drugs, section 8 of the act, in that certain therapeutic effects were claimed and stated in substance on the bottle and package for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, discharges from the urinary organs, inflammation of the bladder, suppurative nephritis, and certain other diseases.

On December 3, 1919, the said E. Fougere & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7403. Misbranding of Mendenhall's No. 40. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Mendenhall's No. 40. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10553. I. S. No. 15008-r. S. No. E-1375.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Mendenhall's No. 40, consigned by the J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped

on or about November 4, 1918, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Mendenhall's Number 40 for the Blood * * * Anti-Rheumatic, Anti-Syphilitic * * *. Is employed in Chronic Rheumatism and Catarrh, * * * Malaria, Biliousness, Jaundice, and Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Spleen. In Mercurial, Lead and Zinc Poisoning. * * * You should not stop taking the medicine because benefited, but continue until entirely cured. Blood diseases are deep seated and require time to eradicate from the system. Some diseases can be cured with from one to three bottles while in other cases the medicine should be continued from twelve to eighteen months. * * * We have known persons who have suffered for years with Lupus, Scrofula, Chronic Blood Poison, Rheumatism and various Blood Diseases to be fully restored to health by taking this treatment. * * * Is employed in diseases of the glandular system, Blood Poison, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Mucous Patches, Copper Colored Spots, Lupus, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Eczema, and Scaly Skin Diseases." (Bottle label) "Mendenhall's No. 40 for the blood. * * * Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilis, Catarrh, and All Diseases of the Blood." (Circular) "Mendenhall's No. 40 for the Blood Employed in Syphilis, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all diseases of the glandular system such as Tumors, Nodes, Goitre, Lupus, and Buboës. Scaly Skin Disease, Mucous Patches, Indolent Ulcers, Cankerous and Scrofulous Sores, Pimples, Chancroid, Boils and Carbuncles. Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Tetters, etc. * * * It is also of benefit in sciatic lumbago, rheumatic neuralgia * * * chronic pleurisy, pericarditis, and hydrocephalus * * *. In aneurisms, particularly that of the aorta, it does good. * * * Should be employed in asthma * * *. Is of advantage in abdominal dropsy * * * and in hardening and enlargements of the liver and spleen. Is of great value in chronic constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, jaundice, malaria, malaria poison, etc. * * * Should be employed in leucorrhœa or whites and in gonorrhœa and gleet in the advanced stages. * * * In Syphilis, Scrofula and to remove unnatural growth it may be necessary to continue the treatment from twelve to eighteen months or six months after all external symptoms have disappeared. * * * Special Advice in the Treatment of Syphilis. If Buboës form take the remedy in such doses as to move the bowels three or four times daily * * *. If pimples break out on the face or any part of the body, this is a sign that the medicine is driving the poison out of the system. Continue the use of No. 40 and all external symptoms will entirely disappear."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, a laxative drug, unidentified plant material, sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label and circular accompanying the article contained statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article and the ingredients or substances contained therein as above set forth, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7404. Misbranding of Salubrin. U. S. * * * v. 16 Dozen Bottles of Salubrin A. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10542. I. S. No. 2772-r. S. No. W-418.)

On June 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 16 dozen bottles of Salubrin A, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on February 19, 1919, and May 10, 1919, by the Salubrin Laboratory, Grand Crossing, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Salubrin A Directions for Use. Externally.—* * * For Ringworm, Eczema, Pimples, and other Irritated Conditions of the Skin. * * * For Dandruff and Falling Hair. * * * To break a Fever, or to cure a Cold. * * * If used in time, it will stop Pneumonia. Internally.—Salubrin * * * has proved very effective in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, to break Fevers and to cure Colds, and also as an Intestinal Antiseptic in Diarrhœa and Dyspepsia. In connection with proper dieting, it will relieve Rheumatic Aches and Pains, frequently due to constipation. As a Vaginal Douche in all cases of Vaginal Discharge, and as an Eucema in cases of Hemorrhoids, Rectal Ulcers and Constipation. * * * In all diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs." (Bottle) "Salubrin * * * will afford the most reliable protection against contagion. It is the best remedy for external injuries, such as wounds, * * * even when blood poisoning has set in. It possesses remarkable curative properties in aches and in affections of the respiratory and digestive organs * * *." (Circular) "I. General Properties. * * * Moreover, Salubrin * * * possesses the remarkable property of penetrating the tissues of the body and in many cases rendering harmless toxins and other poisonous substances produced by abnormal physiological conditions. * * * A remedy of remarkably high value in cases of fatigue and overexertion, for the care of the skin, hair and teeth, for curing aches, burns, scalds * * * wounds and sores of various kinds. * * * Salubrin has further proved to be of particular importance in the treatment of many dangerous diseases, such as blood poisoning, coughs, stomach troubles and tubercular ulcers, and medical science has thru its discovery obtained a new and powerful means of combating diseases. * * *

II. Directions for Use * * * Bacteria * * * They secrete poisonous toxins, causing many destructive diseases. Some are the cause of pus in wounds, others produce lock-jaw, cholera, consumption, typhoid fever, etc. * * * But Salubrin has the property of neutralizing toxins, and if this remedy is applied after an injury or after exposure to cold, fatigue, etc., all danger may be removed. The treatment should be continued until natural vigor is restored. * * *

Blood Poisoning * * * Boils and Pimples * * * Catarrhs, Colds, Cough, Consumption, Pneumonia, * * * Asthma, * * * The above modes of treatment are effective not only for preventing consumption but even for checking the ravages of tubercle bacteria. * * * Chills, Fever, La Grippe * * * Diphtheritic Croup * * * Diphtheria. * * * In cases of running ear (chronic purulent otitis media) no remedy equals Salubrin for quick action and permanent cure, * * * Erysipelas * * * Numerous cases of chronically recurring Erysipelas of the face have been cured by this method. * * * Overstrained and inflamed eyes are much benefited by treatment with Salubrin. * * * Glands, Swollen. * * * Barbers' Itch of the most stubborn character will be cured by the continued use of Salubrin * * * Headache and Rheumatism * * * Herpes * * * Itch (Sca-

bics) * * * Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Prickly Heat * * * Ringworm
 * * * Shingles * * * Skin Diseases * * * eczema, milk blotch,
 pimples (acne), psoriasis, rash, salt-rheum, tetter, * * * Stomach Troubles,
 Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Diarrhea * * * Thrush, * * * Varicose
 Veins, * * * Woman's Troubles.—For painful menstruation, * * * falling
 of the womb. * * * For neuralgic pains in vagina or womb. * * * Falling
 of the hair often follows upon confinement but is easily cured by treatment with
 Salubrin."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, ethyl acetate, acetic acid, traces of aldehyde, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons and bottle labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7405. Misbranding of Grimault & Co's. Injection. U. S. * * * v. 8 Bottles of Grimault & Co's. Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10541. I. S. No. 15720-r. S. No. E-1508.)

On June 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 bottles of Grimault & Co's. Injection, consigned on May 16, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper and bottle labels) "Grimault & Co's. Injection * * * The Matico Plant * * * has been found to have remarkable preventive * * * properties." (Circular, in English) "Matico Injection * * * prepared by Grimault & Co. * * * Matico * * * in the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra. * * * when taken internally, acts especially well on all muco-purulent discharges; * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of copper sulphate, and plant extractives, probably matico.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the wrapper and bottle labels and included in the circular accompanying the article (in English and in Spanish), regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of chronic and acute discharges from the urethra, gonorrhœa, blennorrhœa, catarrh, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7406. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 36 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10539. I. S. No. 5547-r. S. No. C-1282.)

On June 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 bottles of Big G, at Burlington, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 27, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "Big G a Compound of Borated Goldenseal. A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammation, Irritations, or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (On bottle) "Big G, a Non-poisonous Tonic, Antiseptic. A treatment for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the prescribed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended August 23, 1912, was alleged in substance for the reason that the alleged drug consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of borax and berberine and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, claimed for it in certain statements appearing on the bottle label and carton and in the accompanying booklet.

On November 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the empty containers be sold.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7407. Misbranding of Brou's Injection. U. S. * * * v. 40 Bottles of Brou's Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10538. I. S. No. 12953-r. S. No. E-1521.)

On June 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Brou's Injection, consigned on October 14, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle, in English) "Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection * * *." (Bottle, in French) "Against Runnings or Discharges (Les Escoulemens) Recent or Chronic and against 'White Flowers' (Leucorrhœa)." (Booklet, in French) "Blennorrhagie * * * Blennorrhée * * * Leucorrhée * * * Injection Brou is Hygienic and Preservative. * * * It is Preservative (preventive) * * *." (Booklet, in

English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages) "Brou's Injection Hygienic and Preservative for the cure of all recent and chronic discharges of the urinary organs (Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa and Gleet) * * *."

Analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of acetates and sulphates of lead and zinc, and small amounts of alcohol and morphine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the bottle label and [in the] accompanying booklet, in French, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article for the treatment or prevention of blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and recent and chronic discharges of the urinary organs (gonorrhœa), were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7408. Misbranding of G Zit Complete Stearns'. U. S. * * * v. 8 Packages of * * * G Zit Complete Stearns'. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10534. I. S. No. 2773-r. S. No. W-417.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 packages of G Zit Complete Stearns', remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 30, 1918, by the Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "G Zit Complete Stearns' Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc. Portland, Oregon." "G Zit Bougies-Stearns'. * * * Less chance for complicated, lasting disease if this treatment is used." "G Zit Antiseptics (urinary)—Stearns' * * * Remember this antiseptic acts on all germ life that may be lodged in the bladder * * *."

Analyses of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the bougies consisted essentially of silver nucleinate and cacao butter, and that the antiseptics contained balsam of copaiba, cubebs, fixed oil, sulphur, plant extractives, and flavoring substances.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the cartons and in circulars and booklets accompanying the article, regarding the effects of the article for the treatment or prevention of gonorrhœa, gleet, sexual and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7409. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 361 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered sold. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10546. I. S. Nos. 2394-r, 2395-r. S. No. W-419.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 361 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 3, 1919, by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 23, 1919, the said California Fruit Growers Exchange, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the unfit portion of the article be destroyed, and that the good portion be sold by the United States marshal, and that the proceeds, after deducting the costs of the proceedings, be delivered to said claimant.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7410. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10109. I. S. No. 2158-r. S. No. W-316.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Injection Zip, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 20, 1918, by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Injection Zip * * * Guaranteed by The Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of lead and zinc salts, berberine, opium, and plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the label of each bottle, carton, and wrapper, and in the circular, and including the following, (on carton) "Injection Zip Warranted," (on bottle label) "Injection Zip * * * Guaranteed by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co. This Injection * * * and cannot produce stricture * * *," (in circular) "Injection Zip * * * for Male or Female, to be used for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Leucorrhœa. Cannot Produce Stricture. * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7411. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 141 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10152. I. S. No. 12922-r. S. No. E-1353.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 141 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, consigned on April 15, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. Causes No Stricture. Absolutely safe." (Bottle) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, pennyroyal, buchu, and arbutin (indicating uva ursi or pipsissewa), alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing on the wrappers and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statements contained in a circular accompanying the article, attached to and made a part of the libel, were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in said circular.

On June 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7412. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. One Drum of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10155. I. S. No. 11371-r. S. No. C-1200.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 drum, containing 200 pounds of gelatin, at Lima, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 4, 1919, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Technical," and it was offered for sale as "First Class Gelatine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that glue had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, gelatin, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7413. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 338 Cases of Shell Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10157. I. S. No. 15310-r. S. No. E-1288.)

On March 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 338 cases of shell eggs, consigned on March 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Washington Market Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an excessive amount of eggs decomposed in whole or in part.

On March 10, 1919, Emanuel M. Warner, trading as Stricker Bros., Baltimore, Md., having filed an answer to the libel and making claim to the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the good portion to be released to said claimant to be sold or disposed of for human consumption.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7414. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 545 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10208. I. S. No. 2588-r. S. No. W-339.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 545 bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 26, 1917, and November 12, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) " * * * A Treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs * * *." (Carton) " * * * A compound of Borated Goldenseal * * * A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (Same statements in English, Spanish, and German.) (Booklet, in English) "Catarrh * * * Chronic, of the Head * * * Hay Fever, Inflammation of the Eye * * * Cystitis * * * Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach * * * Hemorrhoids, Piles * * * Throat Troubles * * * Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * Chronic Gonorrhœa * * * Stricture * * * Folliculitis * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis * * * Spermatorrhœa * * * Bubo * * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis * * * Balanitis * * * Bubo

* * * Inflammation and swelling of a Lymphatic gland of the Groin * * *
 Leucorrhœa—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina * * * Gonorrhœa in Women.”
 (Equivalent statements in Spanish, French, and German.)

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cartons containing the bottles bore the statement, “A Compound of Borated Goldenseal,” whereas the article contained no borated goldenseal, and the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements on the bottle labels and cartons and in the booklets were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the booklet enclosed in the cartons containing the article, a copy of which was attached to the libel and made a part thereof, bore and contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for the article therein.

On July 31, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7415. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 57
Bottles of Brown's Blood Treatment. Default decree of condemna-
tion, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10210. I. S. No. 2534-r.
S. No. W-330.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 57 bottles of Brown's Blood Treatment, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 13, 1918, by B. L. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton and bottle) “Brown's Blood Treatment * * * recommended * * * for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison.” (In circular) “Syphilis and Blood Poison * * * Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Disease of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation.”

Analyses of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a solution containing a mercuric salt and potassium iodid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the carton and bottle label and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding

was alleged in substance for the further reason that the circular enclosed in the cartons, a copy of which circular was attached to the libel, and made a part of the same, bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7416. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 448 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10229. I. S. No. 6972-r. S. No. C-1205.)

On April 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 448 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, by T. H. Peppers & Co., Upland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 28, 1919, the said T. H. Peppers & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7417. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 70 Bottles of Drugs Known as "Brown's Blood Treatment." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10230. I. S. No. 2690-r. S. No. W-344.)

On or about May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of drugs known as Brown's Blood Treatment, at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Dr. Brown Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1918, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton and bottle) "Brown's Blood Treatment. * * * recommended * * * for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison." (In circular) "Syphilis and Blood Poison * * * Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Disease of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a solution containing a mercuric salt and potassium iodid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements, borne on the cartons and bottle labels, and in the cir-

culars, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article, were false and fraudulent, in that the preparation contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed in said statements.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7418. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases of Olive Oil (So Called). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10233. I. S. No. 13580-r. S. No. E-1385.)

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cases of olive oil, so called, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 19, 1919, by A. Dimino, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil * * * slightly flavored with Olive Oil * * * Net Contents One Gallon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted almost wholly for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans bore statements regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the statement, to wit, "Finest Quality Table Oil cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil," was intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in fact, it was not, and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States, for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil, and for the further reason that the label bore the words "Net Contents One Gallon," whereas there was a shortage of 7 per cent in each purported gallon. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7419. Adulteration and misbranding of Or-Rangerie Paste. U. S. * * * v. 100 Pails and 50 Kegs of a Product Called "[Or-]Rangerie Paste." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10234. I. S. No. 12729-r. S. No. E-1386.)

On May 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 100 pails and 50 kegs of a product called "Or-Rangerie

Paste," consigned on March 15, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Bakers Specialty Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net weight 50 Lbs.," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On July 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7420. Misbranding of Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine. U. S. * * *
v. 2 Gross Bottles of Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10096. I. S. No. 6166-r. S. No. C-1173.)**

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filled in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 gross bottles of Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Idabel, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 16, 1918, by Dr. I. L. Vaughn, Goldthwaite, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Doctor Vaughn's Tick Fever Medicine. Directions.—Inject in neck under skin with Hypodermic Needle the contents of one bottle for adult animals, and for younger animals an amount in proportion to age. Manufactured and sold by Doctor I. L. Vaughn, Veterinary Surgeon, Box 295 Goldthwaite, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of iodine, potassium iodide, phenol, glycerin, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, and labels bore statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "The Vaughn Tick Fever Remedy The Medicine That Has Made a World's Record in Curing and Preventing Tick Fever in Cattle," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Tick Fever Medicine," was false and fraudulent in that it conveyed the impression that the article was a preventive remedy, treatment, or cure for tick fever, when, in fact, it was not, and for the further reason that it was a dark-colored solution containing essentially iodine, potassium iodide, glycerin, and phenol, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7421. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. * * * v. 31 Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10130. I. S. No. 5581-l. S. No. C-1181.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 31 bottles of Knoxit Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Bartlesville, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 22, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On wholesale carton) "Knoxit the Great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Knoxit, safe, sure, guaranteed. Try it. Knoxit in five days." (On retail carton) "Knoxit the great Gonorrhœa Remedy Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture." (On bottle) "Knoxit Injection. the great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Will not cause stricture. * * * Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites. * * * it will prevent disease." (In circular) "Knoxit Injection. A Speedy and Efficacious Remedy, Having Stopped the Discharge in Many Cases in From One to Five Days."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars accompanying the bottles bore and contained certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and of the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment or prevention of gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was a yellow, aqueous solution containing glycerin, zinc acetate, and alkaloids of hydrastis, perfumed with oil of rose, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7422. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. * * * v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10133. I. S. No. 2753-r. S. No. W-325.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Knoxit Injection, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 30, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On retail carton) "Knoxit the great Gonor-

rhœa Remedy Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture." (On bottle) "Knoxit Injection, the great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Will not cause stricture. * * * Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the carton and bottle label and included in the circular accompanying the article, representing it as a treatment for, or preventive of, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gleet, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7423. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10140. I. S. No. 13549-r. S. No. E-1354.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 20, 1918, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. * * * Causes No Stricture. * * * Absolutely Safe * * *." (Bottle) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges." (Circular) "Pabst's Okay Specific. A well known treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil pennyroyal, arbutin (indicating uva ursi or pipsissewa), buchu, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton, bottle label, and wrapper, and in the circular enclosed therein, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, were false and fraudulent, in that the product did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7424. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 54 Packages of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10141. I. S. No. 7885-r. S. No. C-1175.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 54 packages of Prescription 1000, consigned on April 5, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "* * * Prescription 1000 * * * Internal * * *," and "* * * Prescription 1000 * * * External * * *."

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation marked "Internal" consisted essentially of an emulsion of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate, and that the preparation marked "External" consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the packages bore and contained false and fraudulent statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article.

On June 3, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7425. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 14 Bottles * * * of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10143. I. S. No. 13913-r. S. No. E-1322.)

On May 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 14 bottles of Prescription 1000, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 16, 1918, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article known as "Prescription 1000 Internal" was labeled in part: (Carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * *. New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * also a very good treatment for bladder troubles, frequent urination, inflammation * * *." (Circular) "Prescription 1000 Internal for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, bladder troubles, frequent urination, inflammation * * *." The article known as "Prescription 1000 Injection" was labeled in part: (Carton) "Prescription 1000 injection. A companion to our internal treatment used in obstinate cases where immediate results are desired. For Gonorrhœa and Gleet. * * * This Prescription 1000 injection can be used without the internal treatment but for immediate and best results both internal and injection should be used." (Circular) "Prescription 1000 external. A companion of Prescription 1000 Internal, and is used with it, when convenient, in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet where the patient desires immediate relief. It can be used without Prescription 1000 Internal, but for best results both the Internal and External should be used."

Analyses of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation labeled "Internal" consisted essentially of an emulsion of copaiba, and that the preparation labeled "Injection" consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the cartons, bottle labels, and in the circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, bladder troubles, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7426. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10144. I. S. No. 2167-r. S. No. W-321.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles, each containing 4 ounces of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 2, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, including uva ursi and buchu, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following therapeutic effects of the article were claimed and stated in substance on the labels of the bottle and wrapper, and in the circular, to wit, (label) "Pabst's * * * Okay Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges," (wrapper) "Pabst's * * * Okay Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges," and said claims and statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the above-claimed therapeutic effects.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7427. Misbranding of Blakes Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 288 Packages of Blakes Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10525. I. S. No. 1569-r. S. No. E-1492.)

On or about June 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 288 packages of Blakes Capsules, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1919, by Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsyl-

vania into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing essentially a tablet of salol suspended in a mixture of volatile oils, oleoresins, and plant extractives, including copaiba and cubeba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons containing the packages containing the article, to wit, "Blakes Capsules * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Chronic Seminal and Mucous Discharges * * *," regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7428. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles (large) and 3 Dozen Bottles (small) of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10527. I. S. No. 7662-r. S. No. C-1273.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles (large) and 3 dozen bottles (small) of Halz Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 28, 1918, by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphocarbolate, boric acid, alum, eucalyptol or thymol, volatile oils, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars accompanying the article bore statements, designs, and devices, to wit, (on carton) "Halz (Price's Medicine) Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites and Leucorrhœa, male or female. * * * We get genuine results * * * will not cause stricture," (on bottle) * * * Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (in circular) "Directions * * * While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites * * *," regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article and of the ingredients contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was a diluted alcoholic solution of alum, boric acid, glycerin, zinc, sulphocarbolate, thymol, and volatile oils, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7429. Misbranding of Rid-It. U. S. * * * v. 10 Dozen Packages of Rid-It. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10529. I. S. No. 15009-r. S. No. E-1513.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen packages of Rid-It, consigned by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 19, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Rid-It Caps to Rid Gonorrhœa & Gleet. The Modern Remedy. * * * Recommended for Catarrh of the Bladder and all other discharges * * *. For Pains in the Back, Loins and Side, cloudy or scalding urine, and all general kidney disorders * * *." (Bottle) "Rid-It Caps to Rid Gonorrhœa and Gleet a most valuable remedy for the Kidneys * * *." (Circular) "Rid-It Caps * * * A Most Effective and Trustworthy Diuretic particularly serviceable in the treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Rheumatic Pains when due to uric acid, Urinary Troubles, such as scanty urine or to frequent desire to urinate, Brick Dust or sediment, highly colored urine, burning sensation, irritation of the bladder, backache or weak back, constant thirst, restlessness, pain in the groin or back or general gleet conditions. Rid-It Caps invigorate the functional activity of the Kidneys and is invariably beneficial in chronic valvular affections * * *." (Carton) "Rid-It The Modern Remedy to rid general gleet and gonorrhœal conditions. (Combination treatment) * * *." (Bottle) "'Soothing in Effect' Rid It Injection * * *." (Circular) "Rid-It for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa. (Clap.) * * * There are comparatively harmless forms of urethral inflammation that are easily overcome, but only thorough and persistent treatment cures Gonorrhœa * * *."

Analyses of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that Rid-It Caps consisted essentially of salol, oil of juniper, sassafras, and turpentine, a fixed oil, and red coloring matter, and that Rid-It Injection consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate, thymol, alum, magnesium sulphate, glycerin, and yellow coloring matter.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages contained labels and circulars which bore statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein as above set forth, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7430 Misbranding of Redsules. U. S. * * * v. 40 Boxes of Redsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10247. I. S. No. 2091-r. S. No. W-336.)

On or about May 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 40 boxes of Redsules, at Denver, Colo., consigned by H. Planten & Son, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 30, 1917, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of oil of santal, copaiba, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons and in the leaflets, to wit, (on carton) "Redsules * * * for the treatment of Private Diseases of Men * * *," (on leaflet) "Redsules * * * a medicine for the treatment of Affections of the Genito-Urinary Tract, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Inflammation of the Bladder * * * for restoring a healthy condition of the Mucous Membranes of the Genito-Urinary Tract in Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Inflammation of the Bladder," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, and for the further reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7431. Adulteration and misbranding of creamery butter. U. S. * * * v. 353 Cases of Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10497. I. S. No. 15698-r. S. No. E-1515.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court, said court holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 155 cases, each containing 30 1-pound prints, and 198 cases, each containing 10 1-pound prints, of creamery butter, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 18, 1919, by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter * * * Guaranteed by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for creamery butter, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter," was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not creamery butter, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 19, 1919, the said Meriden Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be returned.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7432. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10498. I. S. No. 2389-r. S. No. W-399.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 10, 1918, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture * * * A Remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * is recommended by us as an excellent remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, and as of value in preventing attending complications. * * *." (Bottle) "Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet * * *." (Circular) "The Crossman Mixture * * * is recommended as a reliable remedy in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, tending to prevent the complications above mentioned. The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleoresin, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the wrappers and labels, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment of gonorrhœa and gleet and preventing attending complications, and for urethritis, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7433. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 600 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10496. I. S. Nos. 15029-r, 15030-r. S. No. E-1501.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 600 cases of butter, consigned by the Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Ia., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Phila-

delphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 19, 1919, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part "Creamery Butter Clover Bloom, Armour & Co., Chicago, Distributors."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance low in butter fat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for butter, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the label, to wit, "1 lb. Net Weight Highest Grade Clover Bloom * * * Creamery Butter * * *," indicated that the article was butter, and that each package contained 1 pound net weight, whereas analysis and examination as to the weight of 48 prints taken from subdivision A showed an average shortage of 1.38 per cent. Examination of an additional 48 packages showed an average shortage of 0.75 per cent. Examination of 6 prints taken from subdivision B showed an average shortage of 2 per cent. Examination of an additional 6 lots of 30 prints showed an average shortage of 2.31 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously declared.

On June 23, 1919, Armour & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$9,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be reconditioned and relabeled.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7434. Misbranding of Salubrin. U. S. * * * v. 171 Bottles of Salubrin.
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10502. I. S. No. 2027-r. S. No. W-412.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 171 bottles of Salubrin, consigned by the Salubrin Laboratory, Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had arrived at Seattle, Wash., on or about January 25, 1919, and March 21, 1919, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Directions for Use. Externally.—* * * For Ringworm, Eczema, Pimples and other Irritated Conditions of the Skin, * * * For Dandruff and Falling Hair * * * To break a Fever, or to cure a Cold. * * * If used in time it will stop Pneumonia. Internally.—Salubrin * * * has proved very effective in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, to break Fevers and to cure colds, and also as an Intestinal Antiseptic in Diarrhœa and Dyspepsia. In connection with proper dieting it will relieve Rheumatic Aches and Pains, frequently due to constipation. As a Vaginal Douche in all cases of Vaginal Discharge, and as an Enema in cases of Hemorrhoids, Rectal Ulcers

and Constipation * * * in all diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs." (Bottle) "Salubrin * * * will afford the most reliable protection against contagion. It is the best remedy for external injuries, such as wounds * * * even when blood poisoning has set in. It possesses remarkable curative properties in aches and in affections of the respiratory and digestive organs * * *." (Circular) "I. General Properties. * * * Moreover Salubrin * * * possesses the remarkable property of penetrating the tissues of the body and in many cases rendering harmless toxins and other poisonous substances produced by abnormal physiological conditions. * * * A remedy of remarkably high value in cases of fatigue and overexertion, for the care of the skin, hair and teeth, for curing aches, burns, scalds, * * * wounds and sores of all kinds. * * * Salubrin has further proved to be of particular importance in the treatment of many dangerous diseases such as blood poisoning, coughs, stomach troubles, and tubercular ulcers, and medical science has, thru its discovery, obtained a new and powerful means of combating disease. * * * II. Directions for Use * * * Bacteria * * * They secrete poisonous toxins, causing many destructive diseases. Some are the cause of pus in wounds, others produce lock-jaw, cholera, consumption, typhoid fever, etc. * * * But Salubrin has the property of neutralizing toxins, and if this remedy is applied after an injury, or after exposure to cold, fatigue, etc., all danger may be removed. The treatment should be continued until natural vigor is restored. * * * Blood Poisoning * * * Boils and Pimples * * * Catarrhs, Colds, Cough, Consumption, Pneumonia * * * Asthma * * * The above modes of treatment are effective not only for preventing consumption but even for checking the ravages of tubercle bacteria * * * Chills, Fever, La Grippe * * * Diphtheritic Croup, Diphtheria * * * In cases of running ear (chronic purulent otitis media) no remedy equals Salubrin for quick action and permanent cure, * * * Erysipelas * * * Numerous cases of chronically recurring Erysipelas of the face have been cured by this method. * * * Overstrained and inflamed eyes are much benefited by treatment with Salubrin * * * Glands, Swollen * * * Barbers' Itch of the most stubborn character will be cured by the continued use of Salubrin * * * Headache and Rheumatism * * * Herpes * * * Itch (Scabies) * * * Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Prickly Heat * * * Ringworm * * * Shingles * * * Skin Diseases * * * Eczema, milk blotch, pimples (acne), psoriasis, rash, salt-rheum, tetter * * * Stomach Troubles, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Diarrhea * * * Thrush * * * Varicose Veins * * * Woman's Troubles.—a) For painful menstruation * * * falling of the womb * * * For neuralgic pains in vagina or womb * * * Falling of the hair often follows confinement but is easily cured by treatment with Salubrin."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, ethyl acetate, acetic acid, and traces of aldehyde.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, appearing on the bottle and carton, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7435. Misbranding of Redsules. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Boxes of Redsules. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10515. I. S. No. 2176-r. S. No. W-416.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen boxes of Redsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 29, 1919, by H. Planten & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, with indications of santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the boxes (or cartons) and included in the circular and booklet accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (carton) "Redsules * * * for the treatment of diseases pertaining to the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs," * * * " (circular) "Redsules a medicine for the treatment of diseases pertaining to the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs. * * *," (booklet) " * * * Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On December 3, 1919, the said H. Planten & Son, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7436. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant and Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. * * * v. 1 Gross Packages of * * * Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, 1½ Dozen Jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, and 13 Dozen Packages * * * Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 10505, 10819. I. S. Nos. 15715-r, 15759-r, 15760-r. S. Nos. E-1474, E-1597.)

On June 3, 1919, and July 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 gross packages of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, 1½ dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, and 13 dozen packages of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, consigned on February 24, 1919, and October 18, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant was labeled in part: (Wrapper and carton) "Cu-Co-Ba 'Tarrant' * * * The Old Tarrant Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba in Capsule Form." (Circular) "Cu-Co-Ba 'Tarrant' * * * Reduces excessive and annoying

discharges. An esteemed and convenient combination in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra, and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages, * * *. Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant * * * successfully employed in the treatment of chronic bronchitis, inflammation of the bladder * * * prostatic abscess and gonorrhœa * * * successfully used in inflammatory conditions of the bladder and kidneys * * * gonorrhœa * * * leucorrhœa, vaginal gonorrhœa, * * *. In chronic bronchitis * * * it will be found of marked benefit * * *. In inflammations of vagina, bladder and kidneys, it has been used with success; also in irritation of prostate * * * leucorrhœa or whites * * *." The Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba was labeled in part: (Jar and wrapper) "A Valued Medicine for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, etc." (Circular) "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba is specially prepared for the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhœa * * * Tarrant's 'Compound Extract' is also a convenient and agreeable method of administering cubebs and copaiba in those disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina, and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * 'may be successfully employed in the treatment of gonorrhœal urethritis of both male and female.' * * * 'specific urethritis (gonorrhœa) of sub acute and chronic type (gleet)' * * * 'cystitis * * * leucorrhœa, vaginal gonorrhœa, sub acute and chronic pyelitis * * *.'"

Analyses of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this showed them to consist essentially of balsam of copaiba, cubebs, and magnesium oxid.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the packages, jars, and wrapper labels and included in the circular accompanying the articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, and certain venereal and other diseases named, were false and fraudulent in that the articles did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On September 5, 1919, the court ordered that, for the purpose of adjudication, the two cases be consolidated, and on September 26, 1919, the said Tarrant Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$175, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled and rebranded.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7437. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10258. I. S. No. 2170-r. S. No. W-343.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 29, 1919, by the Wright's Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part,

"The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (Circular) "The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubeba, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the therapeutic effects, claimed for the article as a treatment for urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, on the bottle label and wrapper, and in the circular, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7438. Adulteration and misbranding of Mol-ha mixing feed. U. S. * * * v. 210 Sacks of Mol-ha Mixing Feed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10094. I. S. No. 6085-r. S. No. C-1166.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 210 sacks of Mol-ha mixing feed, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ozark, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 25, 1919, by G. E. Patteson & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Mol-ha Mixing Feed."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product containing less fat, carbohydrates, and molasses and more rice straw than it was represented to contain by the salesman of the product to the purchaser thereof, and less fat and carbohydrates than it was represented to contain by the labels and tags affixed to the sacks, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article designated on the labels and the tags affixed to the sacks. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels and tags affixed to the sacks contained false and misleading statements as to the contents and ingredients of the product, which statements were made to deceive and mislead the purchaser of the article, and for the further reason that said statements were false, in this, that the labels and tags represented that the article contained 65 per cent of carbohydrates and 1 per cent of fat, when, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 65 per cent of carbohydrates and less than 1 per cent of fat, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7439. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 30 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10259. I. S. No. 15599-r. S. No. E-1368.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled, in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges * * * Causes No Stricture. Absolutely Safe." (Bottle) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific Alcohol 24 per cent * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of plant extractives, including copaiba, cubebs and buchu, water, and 30 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels of the bottles and wrappers and in the circulars, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained, to wit, 30 per cent of alcohol by volume, and the bottles failed to bear any statement on the labels thereof of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On June 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7440. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 8 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10091. I. S. No. 2166-r. S. No. W-314.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 18, 1919, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * * The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain therapeutic effects for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, claimed on the labels on the bottles and on the wrapper and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of each and every bottle or package contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7441. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10092. I. S. No. 2165-r. S. No. W-315.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 5, 1919, by the Wright's Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * * The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain therapeutic effects for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, claimed on the labels on the bottles and on the wrapper and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent, in that the contents of each and every bottle or package contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7442. Adulteration of tomato purée. U. S. * * * v. 56 Cases * * * of Tomato Purée. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10586. I. S. No. 8831-r. S. No. C-1281.)

On June 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 56 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato purée, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at National Stock Yards, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 25, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "True Value Brand Tomato Purée, * * * Packed by the Morgantown Packing Co., Morgantown, Ind."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On July 21, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7443. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10266. I. S. No. 2763-r. S. No. W-346.)

On May 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 26, 1918, and November 16, 1918, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On wrapper and bottle) "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (in circular) "The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the wrapper and bottle label and in the circular accompanying the article and representing it as a treatment for urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7444. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen, 12 Dozen, 9 Dozen, and 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10190, 10191, 10192, 10193. I. S. Nos. 13542-r, 13539-r, 13543-r, 13546-r. S. Nos. E-1326, E-1327, E-1337, E-1332.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen, 12 dozen, 9 dozen, and 12 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 13, 1919, March 20, 1919, January 31, 1919, and April 5, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs

Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. Causes No Stricture. Absolutely Safe." (Bottle) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges." (Circular) "Pabst's Okay Specific. A well known treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil pennyroyal, arbutin (indicating uva ursi or pipsissewa), buchu, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels and cartons, and in the circulars, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and that the bottles, labels, cartons, and circulars contained certain statements as to the curative and therapeutic effects of said article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the statements on the labels and cartons, and in the circulars. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement set forth in the circulars, to wit, "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific Alcohol 24%," was false and misleading in that the statement indicated that the product contained 24 per cent of alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a larger proportion thereof.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7445. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 20 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 1 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10195. I. S. Nos. 12919-r, 12920-r. S. No. E-1339.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 20 bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 1 dozen bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned on January 29, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The liquid was labeled in part: (Retail carton) "Knoxit The Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes." (Bottle) "Knoxit Liquid. The Great Prophylactic." (Circular) "Knoxit Liquid A highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, and inflammations of the mucous membranes." The globules were labeled in part: (Retail carton) "Knoxit Globules. Cystitis." (Bottle label) "Knoxit Globules. Cystitis. These globules are especially prepared for those who desire an internal medicine." (Circular) "Knoxit Globules. For the treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes. * * * recommended as an internal treatment. * * *."

Analysis of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the liquid consisted essentially of a solution of zinc acetate,

hydrastine, berberine, glycerin, and water scented with rose, and that the globules consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiiba and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the cartons and bottle labels, and in the circulars accompanying the articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof as a treatment, remedy, or prophylactic for inflammation of the mucous membrane, ulcers and hemorrhoids, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7446. Adulteration and misbranding of orange julep sirup. U. S. * * *
v. 26 Cases, 15 Cases, 4 Cases, 2 Cases, 20 Cases, 30 Cases, 5 Boxes
(30 Gallons), 5 Boxes (30 Gallons), 3 Boxes (18 Gallons), 3 Boxes
(18 Gallons), 3 Boxes (18 Gallons), 3 Boxes (18 Gallons), 4 Boxes
(24 Gallons), 15 Boxes (90 Gallons), more or less, of Orange Julep
Sirup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product
ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 10196, 10197, 10198, 10199,
10200, 10201, 10202, 10203, 10204, 10205, 10206, 10207, 10218, 10219. I. S.
No. 15702-r. S. No. E-1347.)

On May 3, 1919, and May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of approximately 97 cases and 41 boxes of orange julep sirup, consigned on or about April 7, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Southern Fruit Julep Co., Atlanta, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Howel's Orange Julep Sirup."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a product composed of sugar, sirup, water, and artificial color had been substituted for a product made from fresh, ripe oranges, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements "Orange Julep Sirup," "Orange Julep," and "Made from Fresh, Ripe Fruit," together with picture of oranges and twigs bearing orange blossoms, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the product was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On May 12, 1919, on motion of the attorney for the said Southern Fruit Julep Co., claimant, it was ordered by the court that the cases be consolidated into one proceeding and on the same date, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7447. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 3½ Dozen Packages of an Article of Drug Shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10255. I. S. No. 15324-r. S. No. E-1304.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3½ dozen packages of an article of drug shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co., consigned on February 14, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the liquid consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, boric acid, and water, and that the capsules contained a mixture of cubebs and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements, appearing on the bottle containing, on the wrapper, and in the circular accompanying the article, represented it to be a treatment for gonorrhœa and gleet, and that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7448. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Packages of an Article of Drug Shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10256. I. S. No. 15325-r. S. No. E-1343.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of an article of drug shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co., consigned on September 7, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of cubebs and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was represented as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and all inflammations of the urinary organs, kidneys, bladder, etc., and that the statements, appearing on the labels on the box, on the wrapper enclosing, on the bottle containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7449. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 30 Cases * * * of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10575. I. S. No. 15035-r. S. No. E-1533.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases, each containing 30 pounds of butter, consigned by Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 29, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Greenfield Creamery Butter Morris & Company Distributors."

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Greenfield Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On July 23, 1919, the said Morris & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled and reconditioned under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7450. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Dozen Bottles of Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10428. I. S. No. 12930-r. S. No. E-1442.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 1½ dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of an alcoholic solution of copaiba, camphor, and volatile oils, among which oil of lavender was indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that it was represented as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and simple urethritis, and that the statements appearing on the bottle wrapper and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7451-7500.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., September 14, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

7451. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 1 Dozen Bottles of Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10429. I. S. No. 12934-r. S. No. E-1443.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned on January 25, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle and wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture Recommended for the treatment, not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet;" (circular) "The Crossman Mixture for the treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an alcoholic solution of volatile oils, copaiba, and camphor.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle and wrapper, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, and their complications, were false and fraudulent in that the article

contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7452. Misbranding of Influenza Special (Senoret). U. S. * * * v. 138 Cartons * * * Influenza Special (Senoret). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10431. I. S. No. 2904-r. S. No. W-378.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 138 cartons, labeled in part "Influenza Special (Senoret)," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 30, 1918, by the Senoret Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Influenza Special (Senoret). Prepared for the treatment of influenza and the cause thereof. * * *;" (circular) "Influenza Special (Senoret) Specially prepared for Influenza, La Grippe and kindred ailments. * * * As soon as any of the above mentioned symptoms appear, do not delay but begin taking one tablet every hour until six have been taken * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a sugar-coated tablet containing aloin, mydriatic alkaloids, and cinchonine with little or no quinine, the presence of aconite being indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements above quoted, appearing on the carton and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7453. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 61 Cans of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10570. I. S. No. 15026-r. S. No. E-1470.)

On June 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 61 cans of olive oil, labeled in part "Pure Olive Oil * * * Imported and Packed by W. P. Bernagozzi, N. Y.," consigned by W. P. Bernagozzi & Bro., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that being labeled in part "Half Gallon," whereas examinations showed shortages, the said statement was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On July 17, 1919, Swinger & Binestock, Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$55, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7454. Misbranding of Santal Midy. U. S. * * * v. 420 Bottles of * * * Santal Midy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10645, 10732. I. S. Nos. 2801-r, 2802-r. S. Nos. W-426, W-427.)

On or about June 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 420 bottles of Santal Midy, consigned by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 28, 1918, March 10, 1919, and May 1, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Santal Midy * * * Essential oil of Sandalwood * * * prepared by Midy's process from freshly-felled Mysore sandalwood * * * there has been proved the value of this drug in the treatment of gonorrhea, gleet and discharges from the urinary organs * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the circular wrapped with and accompanying each bottle, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article as a treatment for gonorrhoea, gleet, discharges of the urinary organs, inflammation of the bladder, suppurative nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, vesical catarrh of old age, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent, and were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing any of the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 22, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7455. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. 305 Cases of Shell Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10648. I. S. Nos. 13301-r, 13302-r. S. No. E-1573.)

On June 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 305 cases of shell eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been

shipped on or about May 28, 1919, and May 29, 1919, by S. H. Grinstead Co., from Greensburg, Lebanon, and Campbellsville, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On June 26, 1919, Armour & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be subject to salvage under the direction of a representative of this department, the portion found fit for human food to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and such portion as might be found unfit for human food to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7456. Misbranding of Black-Caps. U. S. * * * v. 11½ Dozen Packages of Black-Caps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10676. I. S. No. 15758-r. S. No. E-1585.)

On June 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen packages of Black-Caps, consigned on June 13, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Safety Remedy Co., Canton, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Black-Caps Recommended for the Treatment of Affections of the Mucous Membranes. * * * The value of the several medicines used, whether singly or in composition, is recognized by eminent authorities as stimulant to the mucous membranes, rendering prompt service in the relief of inflamed or irritated conditions of the passages, through the medication of the exposed mucous surfaces. * * * Attesting the medicamental efficacy of the component drugs entering into this prescription in the treatment of diseased Mucosa. The United States Dispensatory is quoted in effect: 'Copaiba—As a remedy it has been found useful in Catarrhs, particularly of a chronic character. It is given with advantage in Leucorrhœa, Chronic Cystitis, and Chronic Bronchitis. Cubebs—Has been given in Leucorrhœa, Cystorrhœa, Abscess of the Prostate Gland, and chronic Bronchitis. In connection with Copaiba it has been especially recommended in affections of the neck of the Bladder, and Prostatic portion of the Urethra. Saw Palmetto—There is much clinical testimony as to its value, and it probably acts by reducing the Catarrhal irritation, and relaxed condition of the Mucous membranes of the Bladder and Urethra.'"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs, oil of copaiba, and an unidentified vegetable drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the packages, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On November 3, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7457. Misbranding of Santal Midy. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles * * *
Santal Midy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and de-
struction. (F. & D. No. 10678. I. S. No. 6985-r. S. No. C-1326.)

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of Santal Midy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 27, 1919, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Santal Midy Capsules * * * Sandal-Wood Oil Distilled by Midy's Process Bottled in the New York Laboratories of Dr. Ph. Chapelle * * * L. Midy, Pharmacien De 1^{re} Classe Dépôt Dans Les Principales Pharmacies Dr. Ph. Chapelle Ancienne Maison Grimault & Cie, 8 rue Vivienne, Paris. * * *;" (in circular) "Santal Midy * * * Essential oil of Sandalwood * * * in the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet and discharges from the urinary organs * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels on the bottles containing it and the circulars wrapped about and enclosing the bottles bore certain statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, discharges from the urinary organs, inflammation of the bladder, suppurative nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, vesical catarrh of old age, and certain other diseases, that the product consisted of santal oil, and that said statements were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results or effects claimed for it.

On August 6, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7458. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * *
v. 8 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 10 Bottles of Knoxit Globules.
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F.
& D. No. 10442. I. S. Nos. 12935-r, 13936-r. S. No. E-1457.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 10 bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 15, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle of liquid) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of Mucous Membranes;" (carton for globules) "Knoxit Globules Cystitis;" (bottle of globules) "Knoxit Globules Cystitis. Especially prepared for those who desire internal treatment;" (circular, English) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes;" (circular, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, etc.) "Knoxit Globules. This preparation * * * especially prepared with the view of not only curing Gonorrhœa and Blennorrhœa, but to

have at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder."

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that they were not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for them on the labels, cartons, leaflets, and circulars, borne [on], and contained in the packages containing the articles, and that said statements were false and fraudulent, and that said bottles, labels, cartons, leaflets, and circulars contained certain statements as to the curative and therapeutic effects of said drugs and of the ingredients and substances contained therein as a prophylactic for the mucous membranes and for the treatment or cure of cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time an action soothing and efficacious on the kidneys and bladder, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said products consisted (for the liquid) essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastine, berberine, and glycerin, and (for the globules) essentially of copaiba and oil of cassia, and contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7459. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 814 Pounds, etc., of My Own Cocoa. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture and sale. (F. & D. Nos. 10679, 10680, 10681, 10682, 10683, 10684, 10685, 10686, 10687, 10688, 10689, 10690, 10691. I. S. Nos. 15790-r, 15791-r. S. No. E-1562.)

On June 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district 13 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of approximately 814 pounds, in $\frac{1}{2}$ - and $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound cartons, of My Own Cocoa, consigned on March 26, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cumberland, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "My Own Cocoa Valuable Premiums Gold Medals My Own Pure Cocoa The Cocoa contained in this package is Positively High Grade * * *," (stamped in illegible type) "My Own Cocoa Compound contains corn starch, cocoa, sugar. Net weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb." (in case of $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound packages) and " $\frac{1}{4}$ lb." (in case of $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound packages).

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that certain substances, to wit, sugar and starch, had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article, and for the further reason that the product was mixed in a manner whereby its inferiority to pure cocoa was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, designs, and devices appearing on the label on the cartons containing the article, to wit, "Cocoa," "Pure Cocoa," and "The Cocoa contained in this package is Positively High Grade * * *," in conspicuous type, not corrected by the labeling, in inconspicuous type and practically illegible, "My Own Cocoa Compound contains corn starch, cocoa, sugar," were false and misleading and misled and deceived the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it

was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 14, 1919, an order of the court was entered directing that the 13 cases be consolidated for the purposes of adjudication, and on the same date, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be relabeled and sold by the United States marshal, and the proceeds of said sale, less the legal costs and charges, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7460. Misbranding of Black-Caps. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen and 17 Dozen Packages of Black-Caps. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10460, 10461. I. S. Nos. 15663-r, 15666-r. S. Nos. E-1455, E-1456.)

On May 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, libels for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen and 17 dozen packages of Black-Caps, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 28, 1918, by Samuel D. Clapp, New York, N. Y., and on or about April 14, 1919, by the Black Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On package) "Black-Caps. For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa, Urethritis, Cystitis and other inflammatory conditions of the Urinary Tract. * * *;" (in circular) "For the Treatment of Inflammatory Affections of the Genito-Urinary Organs * * * stimulant to the mucous membranes, especially of the Genito-Urinary tract, * * * the component drugs entering into this prescription as primarily among the best drugs we possess in the treatment of specific Urethritis (simple Gonorrhœa), * * * chronic Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), resulting from Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Vaginal Gonorrhœa, subacute and chronic Pyelitis, atonic impotence. * * * Prostatic abscess, chronic inflammation of the vesical neck (bladder) * * *."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements contained in the labels and circulars were false and fraudulent in that they were, severally, statements of the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effect claimed for it.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7461. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules and Knoxit Liquid. U. S. * * * v. 95 Bottles of Knoxit Globules and 75 Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10465, 10466. I. S. Nos. 2858-r, 2859-r. S. Nos. W-392, W-393.)

On or about June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 95 bottles of Knoxit Globules and 75 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on September 13, 1918, and February 24, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Carton and bottles of globules) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis;" (circular enclosed in carton) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Cystitis, Leucorrhœa, Vaginitis and Urethritis * * *;" (same circular in foreign language, in substance) "Knoxit Globules * * * Specially prepared not only to cure Gonorrhœa and Blennorrhœa but to have at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder * * * . They can be taken with the greatest confidence and without fear of bad effects;" (carton of liquid) "Knoxit The Great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes;" (bottle, when shipped) "Knoxit Injection the Great Gonorrhœa Remedy;" (bottle, when seized) "Knoxit Liquid the Great Prophylactic * * *;" (circular) "Knoxit * * * A highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of Catarrhal Affections of the Eye, Nose, Throat, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes * * *."

Analyses of samples of the articles in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the globules consisted essentially of copaiba and oils of cubebs and cassia and that the liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof as a treatment, remedy, or prophylactic for cystitis, urethritis, vaginitis, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose and throat, and certain other diseases, borne on the cartons and bottle labels, and [in the] circulars, were each and all false and fraudulent in that neither of said drugs contained any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7462. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10473. I. S. No. 13024-r. S. No. E-1475.)

On May 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned on November 21, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle and wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of subacute and chronic conditions, as Gleet;" (circular) "The Crossman Mixture For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile and fixed oils and oleoresin, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle and wrapper, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, gleet, and their complications, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7463. Adulteration and misbranding of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen Bottles, 7½ Dozen Bottles, and 6 Dozen Bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10475, 10476, 10477. I. S. Nos. 13014-r, 13015-r, 13016-r. S. Nos. E-1479, E-1480, E-1481.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district 3 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen, 7½ dozen, and 6 dozen bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children, consigned by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Lewiston and Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped on February 25, 1918, November 25, 1918, October 21, 1918, and November 29, 1918, and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound for Children. Contains 8% Alcohol, ¼ Grain Acetate Morphine per ounce."

Samples of the article taken from the various lots and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department were found to contain 7.5 per cent, 6.0 per cent, and 5.4 per cent by volume of alcohol, and 0.17 grain, 0.22 grain, and 0.23 grain of morphine acetate per fluid ounce, respectively. The article consisted essentially of alcohol, morphine acetate, benzoic acid, sugar, vegetable coloring matter, and water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the packages failed to bear a statement on the labels of the quantity or proportion of alcohol and morphine, since the quantity named was not a true and correct statement of the amount contained therein. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, as follows, "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound For Children. This mild, medicated, sweetened Wine is given to children in cases of Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cold, Coughs, Painful Dentition, Irritable, Fretful and Sleepless Children. * * * This Wine of Anise Compound aids in calming and procuring sleep in children who suffer from Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Coughs, Cold, Painful Dentition, Loss of Sleep, Nervousness and Irritability," which said statements were false and

fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or [combination of] ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic or curative effects claimed for it.

On June 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7464. Misbranding of corn sirup. U. S. * * * v. Foley Bros. Grocery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10756. I. S. No. 5694-r.)

On December 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Foley Bros. Grocery Co., a corporation, St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 28, 1918, from the State of Minnesota into the State of South Dakota, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "High Deliciously Flavored Standard Corn Syrup, 75% Corn Syrup, 25% Cane Refinery Syrup," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

| | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total solids (refraction)----- | 79.35 |
| Sucrose (by copper)----- | 4.0 |
| Sucrose (Clerget)----- | 4.7 |
| Glucose----- | 83.4 |
| Glucose solids----- | 71.72 |
| Non-glucose solids----- | 7.63 |
| Refiner's sirup----- | 10.2 |

Apparently the article consists of 90 per cent glucose and 10 per cent refiner's sirup.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement appearing on the label, to wit, "75% Corn Syrup, 25% Cane Refinery Syrup," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers that each can contained not less than 25 per cent of cane sirup, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead purchasers into the belief that each can contained not less than 25 per cent of cane sirup, whereas, in fact and in truth, it did not, but contained a less proportion than 25 per cent thereof.

On January 7, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7465. Adulteration and misbranding of apple jelly, grape and apple jelly, elderberry and apple jelly, and raspberry and apple jelly. U. S. * * * v. Tart Products Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 10760. I. S. Nos. 15262-r, 15263-r, 15264-r, 15265-r.)

On September 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Tart Products Co., a corporation, doing business at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9, 1918, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Tart Brand Pure Jelly Apple," "Tart Brand Pure Jelly Grape and Apple," "Tart Brand Pure Jelly

Elderberry and Apple," and "Tart Brand Pure Jelly Raspberry and Apple," which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted essentially of pectin sirup, with little or no fruit juice.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, pectin sirup and water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of each article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the label appearing on each article as aforesaid, to wit, "Pure Jelly Apple," or "Pure Jelly Grape and Apple," or Pure Jelly Elderberry and Apple," or "Pure Jelly Raspberry and Apple," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers of the article that it was pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers into the belief that it was pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, but was a compound of pectin sirup containing little or no juice of the apple, or of the grape or apple, or of the elderberry or apple, or of the raspberry or apple.

On September 15, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7466. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal. U. S. * * *
v. Robert Lee Batte (Cameron Cotton Oil Co.). Plea of guilty.
Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10768. I. S. Nos. 10832-r, 10846-r.)

On October 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Robert Lee Batte, trading as the Cameron Cotton Oil Co., Cameron, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 12, 1918, and September 5, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Prime Cottonseed Cake" and "Ordinary Cottonseed Meal," which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

| | Cottonseed Meal. | Cottonseed Cake. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Crude fiber (per cent)----- | 12.31 | 11.45 |
| Protein (per cent)----- | 39.25 | 41.81 |

Misbranding of the cottonseed cake was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Protein not less than 45.00 per cent" and "Crude Fiber not more than 10.00 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and sub-

stances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article contained not less than 45 per cent of protein, and contained not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 45 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 45 per cent of protein and more than 10 per cent of crude fiber. Misbranding of the cottonseed meal was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Protein not less than 43.00 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On November 22, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7467. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 4 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11162. I. S. No. 2094-r. S. No. W-468.)

On or about August 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 cases, each containing 30 dozen eggs, consigned by H. C. Marquand, Wakeeney, Kans., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7, 1919, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, decomposed and rotten eggs unfit for food.

On November 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7468. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 6 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11060. I. S. No. 2093-r. S. No. W-452.)

On or about July 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 cases of eggs, consigned by J. A. Walford, Dalton, Nebr., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, decomposed and rotten eggs unfit for food.

On August 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7469. Misbranding of Gray's Ointment. U. S. * * * v. 11 Dozen Packages of Gray's Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11140. I. S. No. 15895-r. S. No. E-1678.)

On August 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Gray's Ointment, consigned on or about August 11, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. W. F. Gray & Co., Nashville, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a compound of lead, linseed oil, wax, and turpentine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent, as the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Gray's * * * Ointment * * * For the relief of Mercurial and other Ulcers of long or short standing;" "* * * Scrofulous and other Tumors, including White Swellings, Sore Legs, * * * Old or Fresh Wounds, Gunshot Wounds;" "* * * Swellings and Inflammation of all kinds;" "Rheumatic and other Pains;" "Scalds and Burns;" "* * * Tetter on the head or any other part of the body;" "* * * Carbuncles, Cancerous Affections, Gangrene, Eruptions of all kinds;" "* * * Dog, Snake, Spider, and other Poisonous Bites;" "Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples;" "* * * Weak Loins, Limbs, Muscles;" "Injured Spine;" "Sore Eyes, Swellings of all kinds;" "* * * Sore Throat;" "* * * in Pleurisy and Pneumonia, it is unequalled;" "* * * Wind Galls, Sore Back, Cracked Heel, Fistula, and in fact almost every other External disease that afflicts man or brute. * * *;" "For an Ulcer, Tumor or Eruption;" "* * * In early stages of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Soreness about the Breast * * *." (Similar statements in German and Spanish.)

On October 3, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7470. Misbranding of rice bran. U. S. * * * v. 4,400 Sacks of Rice Bran. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10559. I. S. Nos. 13280-r, 13281-r. S. No. E-1527.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4,400 sacks of rice bran, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jamestown, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped

during the months of October and December, 1918, and January, 1919, by the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., New Orleans, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement borne on the labels on the sacks, to wit, "143 Pounds," was false and misleading, in that the sacks contained less than 143 pounds, and for the further reason that the statements borne on the labels deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 23, 1919, the Grandin Milling Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$75, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7471. Misbranding of rice bran. U. S. * * * v. 400 Sacks of Rice Bran. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10560. I. S. No. 13282-r. S. No. E-1528.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of rice bran, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jamestown, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 2, 1919, January 4, 1919, January 10, 1919, and January 11, 1919, by the Beaumont Rice Mills, Beaumont, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement borne on the labels on the sacks, to wit, "143 Pounds," was false and misleading, in that the sacks contained less than 143 pounds, and for the further reason that the statements borne on the labels deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 23, 1919, the Grandin Milling Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7472. Misbranding of Tisit. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of Tisit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10562. I. S. No. 15000-r. S. No. E-1534.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen packages of Tisit, consigned by S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chester, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 20,

1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Outside carton) "Tisit a reliable remedy for genito-urinary disorders;" (4-page circular in outside carton) "Tisit for the treatment of gonorrhœa (clap) * * * through neglect in treatment the deeper portions are invaded, and the disease becomes chronic, known commonly as gleet. * * *;" (bottle of injection) "Soothing in effect Tisit injection * * *;" (wrapper and bottle of pearls) "Tisit—Pearls for Gonorrhœa and Gleet."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of santal, copaiba balsam, a fixed oil, and oil of cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton, bottle label, and circular accompanying the article contained certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, for the treatment of genito-urinary disorders, gonorrhœa, and gleet, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, and which were applied to the article with the knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding the purchaser thereof.

On July 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7473. Misbranding of okra. U. S. * * * v. 80 Cases * * * of Okra. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10427. I. S. No. 11917-r. S. No. C-1248.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 80 cases of okra, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 21, 1919, by Sheppard Strassheim Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Crystal Arrow Brand Whole Okra with Tomatoes. Weight of contents 2 lbs. 1 oz."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they conveyed the impression that the weight of contents was 2 pounds, 1 ounce, whereas examination showed a shortage in weight. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On June 2, 1919, the said Sheppard Strassheim Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7474. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. * * * v. 96 Cans of Oil Labeled as Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9631. I. S. Nos. 2063-r, 2064-r. S. No. W-270.)

On or about February 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 96 cans of oil labeled as olive oil, consigned by M. Campolieti, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 3, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Olive Oil Extra Pure Tipo Termini Imerese Italy."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted largely and principally of cottonseed oil, with a small proportion of olive oil, and for the further reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed with a small percentage of olive oil so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality thereof, and that cottonseed oil had been substituted for olive oil in each of the cans, and the cans were labeled and offered for sale as containing pure olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false in regard to the substance of the contents of said cans, it being stated on each of said cans and on the label thereon that it contained pure olive oil, when, in fact, it contained cottonseed oil mixed with a small percentage of olive oil, and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and purported to contain a foreign product, to wit, a product of Italy, when, in fact, it was not a foreign, but a domestic product, and for the further reason that it was an offer to sell cottonseed oil in imitation of, and under the distinctive name of, olive oil.

On March 4, 1919, Anthony J. Carbone, Denver, Colo., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7475. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10419. I. S. No. 12077-r. S. No. C-1243.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of Big G, at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 14, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic * * * A Treatment For Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear;" (cartons) "Big G A compound of Borated Golden Seal A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflammation, Irritations or

Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (Same statement in French, Spanish and German.)

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled on the carton, "A compound of Borated Golden Seal," whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold. That the product was composed of a dilute yellow aqueous solution containing borax and berberine and did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects for the treatment or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach and urinary organs, for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrheal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrheal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, claimed on the labeling on said bottles and cartons and in the accompanying booklet. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement borne on the label of the carton, to wit, "Compound of Borated Golden Seal," was false and misleading in that the product contained no goldenseal, said statements being made to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof.

On December 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7476. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 12½ Dozen Bottles of * * * Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10420. I. S. No. 15714-r. S. No. E-1439.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12½ dozen bottles of Big G, consigned on November 23, 1918, and June 12, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton, in English) "Big G A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (same statements in French, Spanish, and German); (bottle, in English) "Big G A non-poisonous Tonic * * * a Treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear;" (booklet, English, page 2) "Catarrh * * * Chronic, of the Head * * * Hay Fever," (page 3) "Inflammation of the Eye * * * Cystitis," (page 4) "Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach * * * Haemorrhoids, Piles,

* * * Gonorrhœa, Stricture * * * Folliculitis * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis," (page 8) "Spermatorrhœa * * * Bubo * * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis * * * Balanitis," (page 9) "Bubo, Inflammation and Swelling of a Lymphatic Gland in the Groin * * * Leucorrhœa * * * Whites * * * Catarrh of the Vagina," (page 10) "Gonorrhœa in Women." (Equivalent statements in Spanish, French, and German in the booklet.)

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton, bottle, and booklet, above quoted in part.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7477. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 28 Cases of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10426. I. S. No. 14896-r. S. No. E-1446.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 28 cases of olive oil, consigned by W. P. Bernagozzi & Bro., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Product of Italy Pure Virgin Olive Oil," "Quarter of Gallon Pure Olive Oil," and "One Quart Olive Oil."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans, to wit, "One Quart," and "Quarter of Gallon," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously declared.

On June 25, 1919, Swinger & Binstock, Philadelphia, Pa., claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7478. Adulteration of butter. U. S. * * * v. 329 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11172. I. S. No. 8498-r. S. No. C-1449.)

On September 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 329 tubs of butter, consigned on August 25, 1919, by the North American Creamery Co., Paynesville, Minn., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Minnesota into the Commonwealth

of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a product deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, to wit, butter fat, had been partially abstracted.

On November 7, 1919, the said North American Creamery Co., claimant, having filed a good and sufficient bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7479. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 External. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 35 Bottles of Prescription 1000 External. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11163. I. S. Nos. 15101-r, 15102-r. S. No. E-1686, E-1687.)

On September 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 35 bottles of Prescription 1000 External, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Easton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 27, 1919, and May 22, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Prescription 1000 External. * * * For Gonorrhœa and Gleet Prescription 1000 Reese Chem. Co. Injection will not produce stricture. * * * This 'Prescription 1000 Injection' can be used without the internal treatment, but for immediate and best results both internal and injection should be used. * * * Prescription 1000 Reese Chem. Co. Injection A companion to our internal treatment used in obstinate cases where immediate results are desired * * *;" (circular) "Prescription 1000 Internal The best, most up-to-date scientific preparation on the market for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * Prescription 1000 External A companion of Prescription 1000 Internal, and is used with it when convenient, in obstinate cases of gonorrhœa or gleet where the patient desires immediate relief. It can be used without Prescription 1000 Internal, but for best results both the Internal and External should be used * * *;" (carton) "Prescription 1000 internal * * * Prescription 1000 Reese Chem. Co. Internal Diuretic and Antiacid, Soothing to Bladder and Urethra * * *"

Analyses of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba, with methyl salicylate, and that the Prescription 1000 External consisted of an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton and circular accompanying the article contained statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, as set forth above, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the

statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On September 29, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7480. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 24 Gallon Cans of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10735. I. S. No. 14205-r. S. No. E-1599.)

On July 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 1-gallon cans of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 2, 1919, by the Southern Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cans bore the words, to wit, "One Gallon Net," whereas there was an average shortage in 3 gallon cans of 10.17 per cent and in 12 other gallon cans of 10.06 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 3, 1919, Giuseppe Battaglia, New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7481. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. * * * v. 64 9-Gallon Cans, 19 ½-Gallon Cans, and 36 ¼-Gallon Cans of Olive Oil (So Called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10736. I. S. Nos. 14213-r, 14214-r, 14215-r. S. No. E-1607.)

On July 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 64 9-gallon cans, 19 ½-gallon cans, and 36 ¼-gallon cans of olive oil (so-called), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 27, 1919, by the Southern Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the article contained in the 64 9-gallon cans of olive oil another oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, and that there had been mixed and packed with the product contained in the 19 ½-gallon cans and 36 ¼-gallon cans other oils, to wit, cottonseed oil and soya bean oil, so as to reduce, lower,

and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and quantities of both oils had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans bore certain statements, words, and devices, regarding the article, to wit, "Finest Quality Table Oil Tipo Imerese cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil Cicilia Atalia. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure (representation of an olive tree and natives picking olives)," which were false and misleading, and which statements, words, and devices were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, said false and misleading impression not being corrected by the words [which appear] in inconspicuous type, to wit, "cottonseed salad oil flavored slightly with Olive Oil," and for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States, for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil, and for the further reason that the labels on the cans bore the words "One Gallon Net," "One Half Gallon Net," and "One Quarter Gallon Net," whereas there was an average shortage in each purported gallon of 7.2 per cent, in each purported $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon of 10.20 per cent, and in each purported $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon of 12 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 3, 1919, Giuseppe Battaglia, New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7482. Misbranding of candy. U. S. * * * v. Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 11031. I. S. No. 14948-r.)

On November 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on February 7, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of candy which was misbranded.

Inspection of the pails in which the article was shipped, by a representative of the Bureau of Chemistry of this department at the consignee's place of business, failed to indicate any marks to show contents or statement of net weight.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents of the package was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 12, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7483. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. * * * v. 11 1-Gallon Cans and 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Gallon Cans of Olive Oil (So Called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10821. I. S. Nos. 14210-r, 14211-r. S. No. E-1608.)

On July 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 1-gallon cans and 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon cans of olive oil (so called), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 27, 1919, by the Southern Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Gallon cans) "Finest Quality Table Oil Tipo Termini Imerese cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil Oicilia Italia One Gallon Net * * * (picture of natives gathering and packing olives);" ($\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon cans) "Finest Quality Table Oil cottonseed salad oil flavored slightly with Olive Oil (picture of natives gathering and packing olives) One-fourth Gallon Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the product contained in the gallon cans another oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, and in that there had been mixed and packed with the product contained in the $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon cans other oils, to wit, cottonseed oil and soya bean oil, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that said oils had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans bore certain statements, words, and devices, regarding the article, which were false and misleading, and which statements, words, and devices were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, said false and misleading impression not being corrected by the words which appeared in inconspicuous type, to wit, "cottonseed salad oil flavored slightly with Olive Oil," for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding was also alleged for the further reason that the labels borne on the cans, to wit, "One Gallon Net" and "One-Fourth Gallon Net," represented that said cans contained 1 gallon and $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, respectively, whereas there was an average shortage in each purported gallon of 9.81 per cent and in each purported $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon of 6 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 5, 1919, Giuseppe Battaglia, New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7484. Misbranding of Noxit Injection. U. S. * * * v. 30 Bottles of * * * Noxit, an Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10823. I. S. No. 2188-r. S. No. W-435.)

On July 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of * * * Noxit, an injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 22, 1919, by Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Noxit an injection * * *;" (circular) "Noxit an injection * * * for the treatment of Gonorrhoea (Clap) and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a zinc salt, opium, berberine, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the bottles or packages, and representing the article as a treatment for gonorrhoea and gleet, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7485. Adulteration of loganberry pulp. U. S. * * * v. 38 Cases of An Article of Food * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10557. I. S. No. 15724-r. S. No. E-1539.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 38 cases of an article of food labeled in part, "Loganberry Pulp," consigned on May 17, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. M. Ball & Co., San Francisco, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On September 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7486. Misbranding of Moreau's Wine of Anise. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10558. I. S. No. 13019-r. S. No. E-1530.)

On June 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the

seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Moreau's Wine of Anise, consigned on February 28, 1919, and January 31, 1919, by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper, in English) "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound For Children. Contains 8 per cent Alcohol $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain Acetate Morphine per ounce. This mild, medicated, sweetened Wine is given to children in cases of Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Cold, Coughs, Painful Dentition, Irritable, Fretful and Sleepless children;" (wrapper, in French) "Moreau's Wine of Anise Compound For Children. * * * This Wine of Anise Compound aids in calming and procuring sleep in children who suffer from Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Coughs, Cold, Painful Dentition, Loss of Sleep, Nervousness and Irritability;" (bottle) same statements as on wrapper in English and French, with following additional in both languages, "To weak children. * * * For babies cutting teeth."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 0.30 grain of morphine acetate per fluid ounce and 7.32 per cent. by volume of alcohol, oil of anise, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that the article purported to contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain acetate morphine per ounce, which said statement was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetate morphine contained therein. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statements borne on the wrapper and bottle label, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7487. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. * * * v. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon Cans of Olive Oil (So Called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10777. I. S. No. 14212-r. S. No. E-1593.)

On July 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon cans of olive oil (so called), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 11, 1919, by the Southern Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that another oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article purporting to be olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels on the cans bore statements regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the label bore the following words, "Finest Quality Table Oil," and the device (representation of an olive tree and natives picking olives), and the words "cottonseed salad oil flavored slightly with Olive Oil," in inconspicuous type, which last words quoted did not correct the false and misleading impression, and which statements, words, and devices were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the article was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not; for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States; for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil; for the further reason that the labels on the cans bore the words, to wit, "One Half Gallon Net," whereas there was an average shortage in each purported half gallon of 9.20 per cent; and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 3, 1919, Giuseppe Battaglia, New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7488. Misbranding of olive oil (so called). U. S. * * * v. 11 Gallon Cans and 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Gallon Cans of Olive Oil (So Called). Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10778. I. S. Nos. 14208-r, 14209-r. S. No. E-1598.)

On July 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 gallon cans and 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon cans of olive oil (so-called), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 28, 1919, by the Southern Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The gallon cans were labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil Tipo Termini Imerese," and the $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallons were labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the article another oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that cottonseed oil had been substituted wholly or in part for the article purporting to be olive oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans bore statements regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the labels on the gallon cans bore certain statements and devices regarding the article which were false and misleading, that is to say, the labels bore the following words, "Finest Quality Table Oil Tipo Termini Imerese cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil Cicilia Atalia Guaranteed Absolutely Pure (representation of an olive tree and natives picking olives)," and the labels of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon cans bore the following words, to wit, "Finest Quality Table Oil * * * cottonseed salad oil flavored slightly

with Olive Oil (representation of an olive tree and natives picking olives)," which statements and designs were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, said false and misleading impression thus created not being corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, "cottonseed salad oil flavored slightly with Olive Oil;" for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture packed in the United States; for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil; for the further reason that the labels of the cans bore the words "One Gallon Net" and "One Quarter Gallon Net," respectively, whereas there was an average shortage in each purported gallon of 7.28 per cent and in each purported quarter gallon of 8 per cent; and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 3, 1919, Giuseppe Battaglia, New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7489. Misbranding of Vegetable Blood Purifier. U. S. * * * v. 4½ Dozen Bottles of Vegetable Blood Purifier. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10636. I. S. No. 15011-r. S. No. E-1546.)

On June 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4½ dozen bottles of Vegetable Blood Purifier, consigned by the Gibson-Howell Co., Jersey City, N. J., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 27, 1918, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Vegetable Blood Purifier * * *. This preparation highly useful in eruptive skin diseases, syphilitic affections, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, pimples, ulcers, rheumatism, and all diseases arising from an imperfect state of the blood. It enriches the blood, renovates the whole system and restores normal vigor and healthy action to every organ;" (circular) "* * * Blood Purifier * * * for the relief of scrofula, cancerous or indolent tumors, eruptive diseases, erysipelas, syphilitic affections, rheumatism, ulcers, catarrh, boils, pimples, ringworms, and all disorders due to a depraved condition of the blood. * * * Scrofulous diseases, in all the various forms, such as king's evil, white swelling, chronic rheumatism, cancer, diseases of the skin and spine, all arise from one and the same cause—a poison inherent in the system; and, unless this poison is removed, a positive relief cannot be effected. In certain deep-seated disorders, such as constitutional scrofula, accompanied by enlarged glands, the Vegetable Blood Purifier should be used for some time after all the external signs of the disease have disappeared. For syphilis, venereal blood diseases and mercurial poisoning, the Vegetable Blood Purifier should be taken for six months or a year, * * * Boils, * * * Salt Rheum, tetter, pimples, blotches, jaundice, erysipelas, and all kindred skin diseases, often yield readily

to Vegetable Blood Purifier. Diseases of the heart, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore eyes, sore nose, dropsy, and other swellings are often caused by scrofulous taints, very often hereditary. Vegetable Blood Purifier should be continued in such cases until every sign of the disease has disappeared. * * * Vegetable Blood Purifier * * * aids nature to remove the humors and poison in the liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs and it tones the nervous system, strengthens the digestive organs, creates an appetite, and imparts to all the functions of the body new life and energy. It vitalizes and enriches, as well as purifies and renovates the blood. It changes morbid into healthy action, showing its alterative properties. The vital forces are renewed and strength promoted * * *;" (bottle) " * * * Blood Purifier * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, a laxative vegetable drug, unidentified plant extractives, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton, bottle label, and circular contained the above-quoted statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7490. Misbranding of Scott's Santal Pepsin Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 70 Packages of * * * Scott's Santal Pepsin Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10748. I. S. No. 2871-r. S. No. W-428.)

On or about June 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 packages of Scott's Santal Pepsin Capsules, consigned by the Santal Pepsin Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 26, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Tin box or package) "Santal Pepsin Capsules. Will not injure the stomach as other internal remedies. Cures Inflammation and Catarrh of the Bladder, Diseased Kidneys and all Unnatural Diseases of the Urinary Organs;" (booklet) "Santal Pepsin Capsules. The most effective remedy for kidney and bladder troubles * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of santal oil, methyl salicylate, and salol, and a calcium-sulphate-coated pepsin tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the label on the package or tin box container and in the booklet enclosed in each package, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, for the treatment of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, diseased kidneys, all unnatural diseases of the urinary organs, gonorrhœa, gleet, vesical catarrh of old age, Bright's disease,

and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7491. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. * * * v. Joseph N. Thompson (George Thompson & Son). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10888. I. S. No. 2413-r.)

On February 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph N. Thompson, trading as George Thompson & Son, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 10, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of California, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained added water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that certain valuable constituents of the article had been abstracted therefrom.

On February 11, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7492. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Herman Kienzler, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 10886. I. S. Nos. 15371-r, 15374-r.)

On December 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman Kienzler, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on December 28, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded, and on January 17, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland of a quantity of olive oil which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "La Reine De Nice Olive Oil."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the shipment of December 28, 1918, contained a large amount of peanut oil and some cottonseed oil and that the cans were short volume, and that the cans from the shipment of January 17, 1919, were short volume.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment of December 28, 1918, was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, cottonseed oil and peanut oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment of December 28, 1918, was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "La Reine De Nice Olive Oil," "This

olive oil is pressed from queen olives at Nice, France," "Famous for ranking first in quality," "It is warranted strictly pure and testified to under oath by the official City Chemist of Nice," "The undersigned Chemist Expert of the Town Hall of Nice declares that the Olive Oil, Reine de Nice, after undergoing a severe analysis has been found a strictly pure olive oil," "First Pressing Virgin Olive Oil Guaranteed Pure," and "One Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was pure olive oil, that it was first in quality, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced at the city of Nice, in the republic of France, and that it had been analysed and found to be a strictly pure olive oil by the chemist expert of the town hall of the city of Nice, in the republic of France, that said article was olive oil pressed from queen olives at the city of Nice, in the republic of France, that it was first pressing virgin olive oil guaranteed pure, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure olive oil, and that it was first in quality and was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced at the city of Nice, in the republic of France, and that it had been analysed and found to be strictly pure olive oil by the chemist expert of the town hall of the city of Nice, in the republic of France, and was olive oil pressed from queen olives at the city of Nice, in the republic of France, and was first pressing virgin olive oil guaranteed pure, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of cottonseed oil and peanut oil, and was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced at the city of Nice, in the republic of France, but was a domestic product, to wit, a product produced in the United States of America, and was not of first quality, and had not been analysed and found to be a strictly pure olive oil by the chemist expert of the town hall of the city of Nice, in the republic of France, and was not pressed from queen olives at the city of Nice, in the republic of France, and was not first pressing virgin olive oil guaranteed pure, and each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon of the article, but contained a less amount; for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in part of cottonseed oil and peanut oil prepared in imitation of, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, olive oil; and for the further reason that the statements borne on the cans purported that it was a foreign product, when not so. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment of January 17, 1919, was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "One Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of said cans contained 1 gallon of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 1 gallon of the article, but contained a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 17, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7493. Adulteration and misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. * * * v. International Sugar Feed No. Two Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10885. I. S. No. 11679-r.)

On December 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the International Sugar Feed No. Two Co., a corporation, doing business at Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 15, 1918, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part: (On tag) "International Jewel Dairy Feed. Ingredients: Cracked Corn 5 per cent, Clipped Oat By-products 55 per cent, (Oat Hulls, Oat Middling, Oat Shorts) Alfalfa Meal 10 per cent, Cottonseed Meal 5 per cent, Molasses $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Ether extract..... | 2.75 |
| Crude fiber..... | 20.37 |
| Nitrogen..... | 1.65 |
| Ammonia..... | 2.02 |
| Protein..... | 10.3 |
| Rice hulls: Present. | |

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, rice hulls, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for dairy feed composed of the ingredients named on the tag, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Dairy Feed. Ingredients: Cracked Corn 5 per cent, Clipped Oat By products 55 per cent, * * * Alfalfa Meal 10 per cent, Cottonseed Meal 5 per cent, Molasses $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent," and "Crude Fibre not More than 15 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was a dairy feed composed of the ingredients named on the tag, and that it contained not more than 15 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was dairy feed composed of the ingredients named on the tag, and that it contained not more than 15 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a dairy feed composed of the ingredients named on the tag, but was a product containing added rice hulls, and contained more than 15 per cent of crude fiber.

On January 2, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7494. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. * * * v. Wallace M. Quinn (Wallace M. Quinn Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10863. I. S. Nos. 13749-r, 14938-r.)

On September 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Wallace M. Quinn, trading as the Wallace M. Quinn Co., Morehead City, N. C.,

alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 24, 1919, and January 28, 1919, from the State of North Carolina into the States of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, of quantities of scallops which were adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

| | Shipment Shipment of Jan. 24. of Jan. 28. | |
|-------------------------|--|------|
| Solids (per cent)----- | 14.2 | 15.1 |
| Protein (per cent)----- | 12.8 | 13.0 |

Results of analyses indicate that the product had been soaked with water.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for scallops, which the article purported to be.

On November 5, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7495. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. * * * v. John I. Merrill. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10861. I. S. No. 6864-r.)

On December 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John I. Merrill, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 30, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product had been soaked with water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for oysters, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a certain valuable constituent thereof had been wholly or in part abstracted from the same.

On December 10, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7496. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. * * * v. George Roncoroni. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150. (F. & D. No. 10784. I. S. No. 16129-p.)

On December 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Roncoroni, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Washington, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Tomato Paste," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article was not tomato paste made from whole tomatoes and peelings, as labeled, but that it had been made from drained tomato pulp

from which the juice had been removed and to which water had then been added.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for tomato paste, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement concerning the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, appearing on the label, to wit, "Tomato Paste Made from Whole Tomatoes and Peelings," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers of the article that it was tomato paste made from whole tomatoes and peelings, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was tomato paste made from whole tomatoes and peelings, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not tomato paste made from whole tomatoes and peelings, but was made from drained tomato pulp from which the juice had been removed and water added thereto.

On December 24, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$150.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7497. Misbranding of Renovine. U. S. * * * v. Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10781. I. S. No. 6165-r.)

On October 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 22, 1918, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Renovine," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium bromid, salicylic acid, a laxative plant material, alcohol, and water. A small amount of cinchona alkaloïds was also indicated.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of the heart and nerves, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, fluttering or irregular pulse, smothering or fainting spells, dizziness, ringing in the ears, spasms, epilepsy, nervousness, despondency, melancholia, hysteria, and all diseases peculiar to a weak and feeble heart or nervous derangements, and for change of life and nervous disorders, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements, included in the circular accompanying said article, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomach trouble and indigestion, any disease affecting the lungs, rheumatism, inebriety, excessive use of tobacco or other narcotics, kidney diseases, la grippe, pneumonia, malaria, or other fever, apoplexy, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, nervous headache or backache, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 17, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7498. Misbranding of Black-Caps. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of * * * Black-Caps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10805. I. S. No. 15761-r. S. No. E-1594.)

On July 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen packages of a drug known as "Black-Caps," consigned on March 6, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Safety Remedy Co., Canton, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Black-Caps Recommended for the Treatment of Affections of the Mucous Membranes. * * * The value of the several medicines used, whether singly or in composition, is recognized by eminent authorities as stimulant to the mucous membranes, rendering prompt service in the relief of inflamed or irritated conditions of the passages, through the medication of the exposed mucous surfaces. * * * Attesting the medicamental efficacy of the component drugs entering into this prescription in the treatment of diseased Mucosa, The United States Dispensatory is quoted in effect: 'Copaiba—As a remedy it has been found useful in Catarrhs, particularly of a chronic character. It is given with advantage in Leucorrhœa, Chronic Cystitis, and Chronic Bronchitis. Cubebs—Has been given in Leucorrhœa, Cystorrhœa, Abscess of the Prostate Gland, and Chronic Bronchitis. In connection with Copaiba it has been especially recommended in affections of the neck of the Bladder, and Prostatic portion of the Urethra. Saw Palmetto—There is much clinical testimony as to its value, and it probably acts by reducing the Catarrhal irritation, and relaxed condition of the Mucous membranes of the Bladder and Urethra.'"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs, balsam of copaiba, and an unidentified vegetable drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements borne on the packages, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On November 3, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7499. Misbranding of emulsion of copaiba (Prescription 1030). U. S. * * * v. 21 Bottles of Emulsion of Copaiba. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10621. I. S. No. 14201-r. S. No. E-1543.)

On June 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of emulsion of copaiba, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * * New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. * * * also a very good treatment for bladder troubles, frequent urination, inflammation. * * *;" (circular) "* * * Continue taking * * * for several weeks after the discharge stops and follow directions closely to insure permanent relief."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false, fraudulent, and misleading, and were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of purchasers thereof, the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, as a remedy for certain diseases, to wit, gleet, gonorrhœa, bladder troubles, etc., when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7500. Misbranding of H. G. C. U. S. * * * v. 237 Bottles of H. G. C. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10639. I. S. No. 7671-r. S. No. C-1308.)

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 237 bottles of H. G. C., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 18, 1918, by the Acme Chemical Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "H. G. C. A Safe and Non Poisonous Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet in either sex. Non Injurious Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet for Male and Female;" (bottle) "H. G. C. A Non Poisonous Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet Take no substitutes. H G C does not cause pain or injury. For male and female;" (circular) "Directions for using H. G. C. for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites. * * * Directions for using H. G. C. for Catarrhal Conditions: Coryza, Nasal Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Chronic Catarrh of the Head * * * Conjunctivitis, Catarrh of the Mucous Membrane Covering the Inner Surface of the Eyelids * * * Cystitis, Inflammation of the Bladder * * * Hemorrhoids, Piles * * *. For ulcers and open sores it has antiseptic and healing qualities * * *." (Similar statements in Spanish.)

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution containing borax and berberine, and, in a small envelope, magnesium sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements, borne on the packages, cartons, and labels, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the

curative and therapeutic effects thereof and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 1919, the Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., having filed an answer to the libel, and no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal without costs to said Alexander Drug Co.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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